

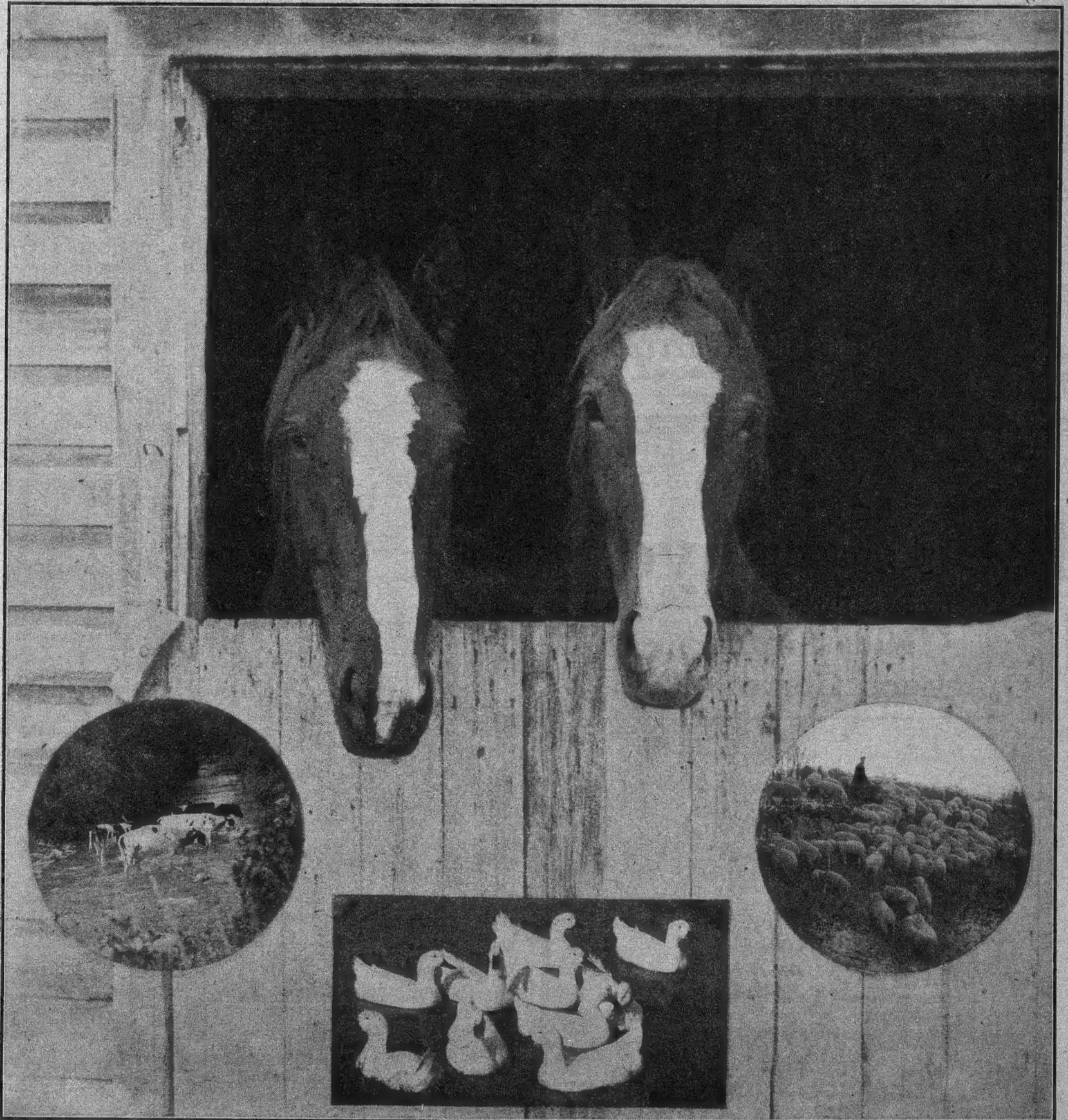
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

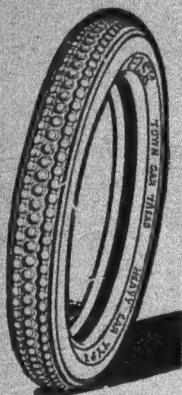
January 30, 1918

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32x3½ Plain	\$12.00	32x4 Plain	\$14.50
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Send for Special Tire Sale Price List
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**Kills Smut
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Has He Bought Enough
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Have you told him how much
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Remember that Formaldehyde,
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Toronto

Winnipeg



EIGHTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,500,000 Reserve Fund, \$12,000,000

PROFIT AND LOSS

Balance Dec. 30th, 1916.....	\$ 584,653 95
Net profits for year, losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.....	1,295,315 52
	<u>\$1,879,969 47</u>
Dividends for year at 14%.....	\$ 910,000 00
War Tax on circulation to December 31st, 1917.....	65,000 00
Contribution to Halifax Relief Fund.....	100,000 00
Contributions to Canadian Patriotic, British Red Cross and other Funds.....	44,700 00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	50,000 00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	150,000 00
Balance carried forward December 31st, 1917.....	560,269 47
	<u>\$1,879,969 47</u>

RESERVE FUND

Balance December 30th, 1916.....	\$12,000,000 00
Balance forward December 31st, 1917.....	<u>\$12,000,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1917

LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock paid in.....	\$ 6,500,000 00
Reserve Fund	12,000,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account.....	560,269 47
Dividends declared and unpaid	229,008 50
	<u>\$19,289,277 97</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	12,171,422 84
Deposits not bearing interest	\$26,102,809 54
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	78,235,361 00
	<u>104,338,170 54</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	116,509,593 38
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	511,554 12
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	73,699 23
	<u>1,268,291 83</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	118,363,138 56
	<u>644,828 53</u>
	<u>\$138,297,245 06</u>
ASSETS	
Current Coin.....	\$ 9,701,042 43
Dominion Notes.....	10,426,962 00
Notes of other Banks.....	1,508,880 26
Cheques on other Banks.....	6,689,872 81
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom, and sterling exchange.....	3,435,721 08
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	2,002,382 04
	<u>33,764,860 62</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	6,500,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	12,704,328 27
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	13,094,847 21
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	3,804,295 30
Demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities.....	10,310,598 00
Call and demand loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,928,753 00
	<u>88,107,682 40</u>
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, debentures and stocks.....	3,927,564 88
	<u>92,035,247 28</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	321,015 06
Loans to governments and municipalities.....	501,204 72
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	34,145,581 49
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	7,373,289 89
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	644,828 53
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for.....	129,638 92
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	2,991,418 98
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	89,600 00
Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	65,420 19
	<u>\$138,297,245 06</u>

CHARLES ARCHIBALD,
Vice-President.

H. A. RICHARDSON,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Nova Scotia at its Chief Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the Branches, and we find that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1917, is in accordance therewith. The Bank's investments and the securities and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank were verified by us as at the close of business December 31st, 1917, and in addition we visited the Chief Office and certain Branches during the year, when we checked the cash and verified the securities and found them to be in agreement with the books. We have obtained all information and explanations required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have, in our opinion, been within the powers of the Bank. And we certify that the above statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1917, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A.
D. McK. McCLELLAND, C.A. } Auditors
of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

Toronto, Canada, 29th January, 1918.

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A colored notice in this issue of The Guide shows that your renewal is due.

The editors hope that you have enjoyed reading The Guide and that you will send \$1.50 for your renewal at once. A blank coupon and addressed envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

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The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what time your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittances should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal, bank or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Mary P. McCallum

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VOL. XI, January 30 No. 5

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Advertising Rates

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what some of the farmers for whom we have built new homes, say of our materials and workmanship.

When you build a new home be sure you get it modern in every way and at the same time get it for the least money possible.

Do not attempt to build without complete plans and specifications.

We are always ready to help and advise you.

Write and tell us what you would like and we will tell you what it will cost.

Ask for our Price List Catalogue and Plan Service, and find out what we can do for you.

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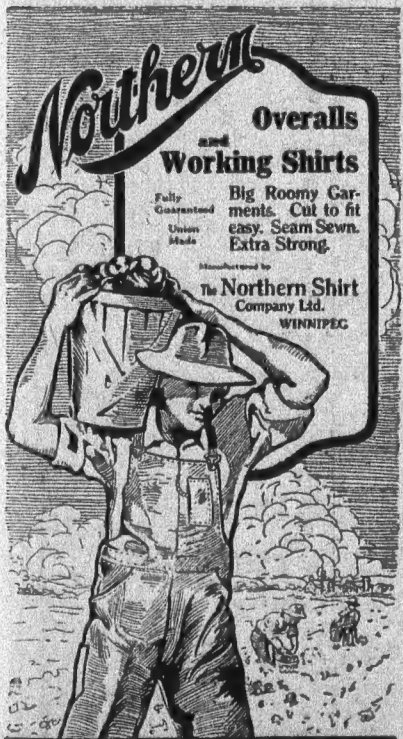
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Crown and Bridge Work, Materials \$7.00
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WINNIPEG



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WAY

In constructing artificial teeth makes a great difference in your appearance.

Note the change in above face when teeth are properly made. Therefore choose a dentist who has had a wide experience and one who will study your expression and requirements.

You will find it pays to take a trip to Winnipeg and have your work done at—

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WINNIPEG

where you get the best in any form of dental work, whether it be extracting, filling or replacing lost teeth with or without a plate.

Most approved methods used in eliminating pain and scientific principles applied in the construction of your work.

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Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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**Come to Winnipeg
for
Bonspiel
Week**

Feb. 12th to 22nd

**Galloway Bids You
Welcome**

FRIENDS, LISTEN!

I want every one of you that can, to come to Winnipeg for Bonspiel Week and incidentally to visit us at our sales rooms at the corner of Princess and Bannatyne Streets, opposite John Deere Plow Co.

To make it a **PAYING** and **PROFITABLE** trip for you, I am going to extend my present prices on all lines till February 22nd, 1918, which is the closing day of the Bonspiel.

Now this is a rare opportunity for you to step in and make your purchase at present prices.

Remember that before February 22nd all mail order catalogues will be out with their advanced prices on practically everything. My new spring catalogue will also be out with advanced prices, but as I said before I am going to hold my present prices as they are till the end of Bonspiel Week, February 22nd, to give you the last chance of buying your needs at present low prices.

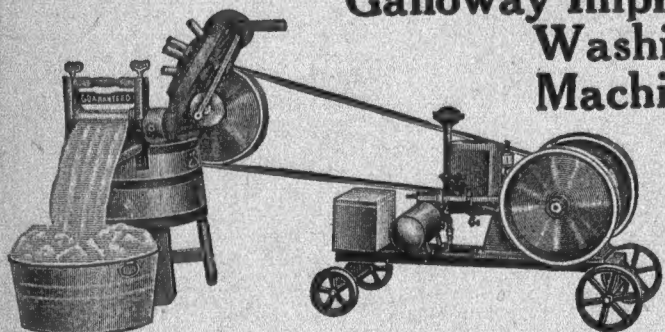
If you cannot arrange to visit us personally during this gala week, mail us your orders for those things that you are going to need in the near future, thus making a saving of at least from 20 to 30 per cent.

The articles shown on this page are among the lines that will show the biggest increase of prices for spring and summer, and you can safely order direct from this page with the full assurance that you are making a big saving, besides getting goods that are positively guaranteed from every standpoint.

Your friend at Winnipeg,

WM. GALLOWAY

Galloway Improved Washing Machine



**A
Big
Labor
Saver**

**Does the Work on Wash Day while You Watch It
PRICES—WASHING MACHINES ONLY**

4E2950.—Washer, complete with Wringer. Weight, about 110 pounds. Price f.o.b. Winnipeg Warehouse, regular \$29.50 **25.00**

COMBINATION -WASHER AND ENGINE PRICES

If you purchase the Galloway Improved Washer with Engine and Truck as shown in illustration, we will furnish a sufficient amount of Belt Free and ship it with the machine. The engine is the regular Galloway Guaranteed Engine, fully described in the Engine Section of my catalogue, and there is nothing on the market to equal it for pumping or running any kind of light machines.

4E2978.—Washer, complete with 1 1/2 H.P. air-cooled engine (belt free) **77.50**
4E2979.—Washer, complete with 1 1/2 H.P. water-cooled engine (belt free) **83.50**
4E2980.—Washer, complete with 2 1/2 H.P. water-cooled engine (belt free) **93.50**

All Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg Warehouse.

NOTE.—In case you wish the outfit without engine truck, just deduct from above prices \$7.75.

Wm. Galloway Co., of Canada, Ltd.

Our Spring catalogue will be ready to mail February 15th, 1918, and prices on all lines will show a material advance. We are going to extend the time limited of our present prices, however, till February 22nd, which is the ending of the Bonspiel Week in Winnipeg, thus giving all visitors an opportunity of calling at our sales rooms and making purchases at the old prices.

The Great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Engines

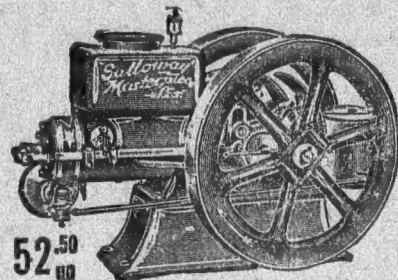
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BURNS GASOLINE OR KEROSENE

Masterpieces of power and efficiency. Large bore and long stroke. Guaranteed to develop power far in excess of their ratings. Easy to start in coldest weather and very economical in fuel consumption.

30 days' Free Trial—CASH OR CREDIT

Try the size you like best on your own farm or place 30 days free and then buy with a 10-year legal guarantee. My big Free Book tells all about it. Write for it today and take advantage of present low prices.



52.50

The Light-Running, Close-Skimming Galloway Cream Separator

I simply ask you to try it on your farm for 30 days, and then if you are not convinced that it will pay you more than any other separator you have ever seen send it back. Can you expect a better proposition than that?

Send for my New Free Cream Separator Book

It tells you all about the New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator—how it is made—why it's the machine you need—how I make so low a price—why it's the most sanitary, easiest running, closest skimming and most dependable machine possible to build.

HERE ARE MY PRICES—SAVE BY BUYING NOW

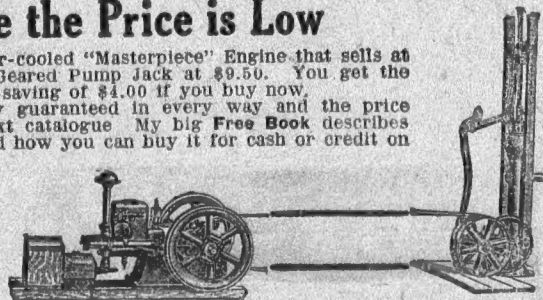
No. 4.—Capacity per hour, 375 lbs.	Price.....	45.50
No. 7.—Capacity per hour, 500 lbs.	Price.....	52.50
No. 9.—Capacity per hour, 750 lbs.	Price.....	59.50
No. 11.—Capacity per hour, 950 lbs.	Price.....	67.50



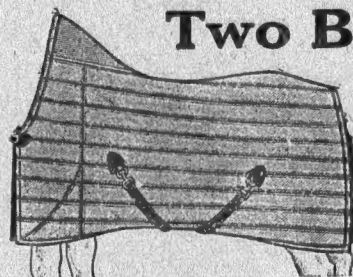
Buy this Complete Pumping Outfit NOW while the Price is Low

Outfit consists of my 2 1/2 H.P. air-cooled "Masterpiece" Engine that sells at \$68.50, and my No. 4 Double Geared Pump Jack at \$9.50. You get the combination outfit at **\$74.50**—a saving of \$4.00 if you buy now. Remember the outfit is fully guaranteed in every way and the price will positively go up in my next catalogue. My big Free Book describes in detail this complete outfit and how you can buy it for cash or credit on 30 days' free trial.

**Complete
Outfit 74.50**



Two Bonspiel Specials



Western Heavy Duck Storm Blanket, with Leather Attachments

This blanket will insure your horse greatest amount of comfort, and give greatest service in wearing qualities. Note size of this blanket, the high gusset in the neck and the leather attachments. Made extra long, 84 ins.; is 76 ins. wide, with warm Kersey lining 68 ins. wide. Strapped at breast and shaped over tail.

7E920.—Price, each 3.00

35.00

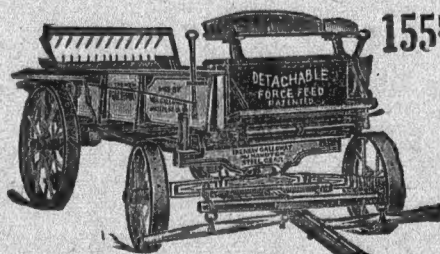


Galloway Bob Sleighs

BUILT FOR SERVICE AND DURABILITY

Next season you will have to pay nearly double present price for sleighs like these. The government has commandeered all hard wood for aeroplanes and manufacturers of bobb sleighs will be on other work.

Extra well made and strongly braced. White Oak runners, well ironed and braced spring steel shoes. Runners 6 ft. long, 5 ins. deep. Heavy steel wearing plates where friction occurs prolong the life and use of this sleigh.



155.50

**Galloway's No. 8
70-BUSHEL**

Manure Spreaders

The Machine of Many Exclusive Patents

Lightest draft machine on the market. Double chain drive, steer beater, positive force feed, endless apron, and many exclusive patents not found on any other machine.

30 days' Free Trial—CASH OR CREDIT. Many Styles and Sizes to choose from.

I ship them everywhere on 30 days' free trial test. You can't afford to let your farm run down. A Galloway Spreader will increase its value every year and insure your crops besides. A streak of gold follows a Galloway everywhere. Send for my Free Book that tells all about it.

Princess and Bannatyne Streets, Winnipeg, Man.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 30, 1918

U. F. A. Convention

The United Farmers of Alberta Convention just closed was distinctly the most successful ever held. The marks of this superiority were many. There was a large increase in membership this year and hence a much greater number of delegates. There were also many more visitors. A sanity and intelligence of discussion prevailed, without any abatement in keenness of criticism or in enthusiasm which has never been equalled before at an Alberta convention. On essentials there was no stampeding but insistence on a proper threshing out of vital questions so that there could be no mistake about where the U.F.A. stood. Such were the resolutions on freight rates, hail insurance and Oriental labor. There was a general expression of confidence in the ability of the executive officers to give effect to all the important matters dealt with by the convention. More able speakers took a prominent part in the discussions this year, an indication of progressive work in the locals.

The U.F.A. is a most democratic institution and stands little on precedent. It has a wealth of initiative. It decided on very progressive steps for next year. Among these were the raising of the annual membership fee to two dollars; the putting of the life membership on a better basis, the incorporation of the organization by provincial charter, the authorizing of the executive to acquire powers to carry on a hail insurance business if necessary and to administer estates and a strong policy of encouragement to the women's section. Such are the indications of a vision for the future. That vision of a larger, more closely consolidated, better educated organization should permeate every member and make him an evangelist of the movement. Earnest hard work done now will bear abundant fruit in the near future. Good crops and good prices have not weakened the U.F.A. nor affected its patriotism. That has never been of the noisy kind but best expressed in the righting of fundamental wrongs, which would ensure equality of sacrifice in this war, proper treatment of returned soldiers and the establishment of a sounder economic foundation for after-war development.

Increase in Rates Delayed

The increase in freight rates authorized by the Railway Commission to take place February 1 will not become effective until some time in March according to the announcement of Sir Robert Borden to the deputation that appeared before the government on January 24 to protest against the increase. Another hearing will then be given and in the meantime those opposed to as well as those in favor of increases have the opportunity to submit their cases in detail to the government. Thus another railroad raid has been temporarily repulsed. The emphatic protests against this unwarranted freight increase have had their effect. The government has been impressed with the unanimity and strength of western opinion on this vital matter and is taking good time to think it over. And well it might. To westerners such an increase as that proposed would be intolerable and putting it into effect would very seriously undermine public confidence in the Union government.

Opinion is consolidating more strongly every day on one solution and one only to this problem. The longest and one of the two most heated discussions of the United Farmers of Alberta Convention was that on the railway problem. The resentment against the C.P.R. for demanding such an increase during this perilous time of sacrifice was very deep. The farmers of Alberta would be among the greatest sufferers in Canada from increased rates. They have by far the longest

haul on their grain and stock out and on all they need to carry on production coming in. In his evidence at Ottawa, H. J. Symington, counsel for the provincial governments, said that owing to the relative population the per capita levy, necessitated by the proposed increase, would mean a tax of \$10.50 on every person in the West and of \$4.53 on every person in the East. In Alberta the farmers have seen enormous areas of the finest land held out of use by the railways. They have suffered from fearful service on the C.N.R. and G.T.P. lines in that province. Government operation holds no terrors for them. They unanimously protested against any increase in freight rates and demanded co-ordination and operation of the roads with a view to final ownership after the war.

The Premier of Canada at the Ottawa hearing asked for suggestions on the solution of the problem. Three courses he said are open to the government—liquidation of non-paying roads, higher rates, or operation at present rates—any deficiency to be made good out of the public treasury. The answer of Western people to these alternatives has been given in definite terms. It is government control under a central managing board with a pooling of resources and co-ordination of equipment. The one thing the people have made it unmistakably plain that they do not want is any increase in rates under the present system of private operation and distribution of earnings. Why then delay any longer? The remedy is simple, ample brains to carry it through are available, no precedent is being created for other countries have done this thing long ago. The whole problem could be well on its way to solution in two weeks. The government ought to get this question out of the way at once for it will have plenty of others pressing mightily for solution this spring.

Womens' Section Justified

The United Farm Women of Alberta have, in the three years since organization gotten down to an excellent working basis. The work discussed at the convention of last week fell naturally into three essential and outstanding divisions. The three divisions were, education of rural children, public health, and the problem of the older boy and girl on the farm. It is quite safe to conclude that for some years to come the work of the organized farm women will be mainly directed along those three lines. That the United Farm Women of Alberta have naturally taken up those three lines of activity amply justifies their position as a separate section. Any one who knows rural conditions recognizes the essential nature of those three fields of work.

While much progress marked the work of the year 1917 it is regrettable that an increased membership was not a feature of the year's report. Human nature has not yet reached such a state of perfection that a matter of principle is a greater drawing card than mere material advantages. There is a positive commercial advantage to a farmer to belong to the organized farmer's movement. There can be little tangible material advantage to a woman to belong to the organized farm women's movement. The average farm woman has not yet realized that it is her moral duty to herself and to farm people as a whole to belong to the farm women's organization. A membership campaign in the women's section therefore presents many difficulties. Yet there are thousands of farm women in the province of Alberta who are experiencing the need of organization. These people can only be reached by a definite organized scheme. The outstanding requisite of the farm women

association should now be made financially able to pay at least one organizing secretary who could further this work. Until there are women devoting all their time to the executive work of the organizations the growth of membership will not be rapid. But each year tells more plainly that the associations cannot die. They are built on the sound rock of democracy and their members are united in working for equity, freedom, independence and progress.

Big Drive Is On

The "Bigger Membership" drive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is on. A united effort will be made to add 15,000 new members by the end of February. Before the end of the year it is hoped to add still another 15,000 new members. This would double the membership so that when the 1919 convention is held, the association would include 60,000 Saskatchewan farmers in full paid up membership. It may seem like a big undertaking, but with 30,000 Grain Growers to do the work, it will be comparatively easy if each does his share. All that is needed is a strong and united effort. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a powerful organization. With its strength directed to the "Bigger Membership" campaign; with the enthusiasm of the provincial officers, officers of local associations and members thoroughly aroused, the doubling of the membership within the next year is well within the bounds of possibility.

The present is an opportune time for increasing the membership of the farmers' organizations. Their record for the past year is an inspiring one. The interests of the farmers have been protected and advanced at every point. But what has been accomplished is but a drop in the bucket compared with what still remains to be done. As long as the war lasts the organizations can render a great service both to the cause of the Allies and to the interests of the farmers. The close of hostilities will open a great field of opportunity. The war is being waged to protect democracy from attacks without. The organizations are throwing the full weight of their influence into that worthy cause. But democracy must be protected from attacks within. The unseating of special privilege and the destruction of the political power of predatory wealth are just as essential as the crushing of German militarism in making the world safe for democracy. This task will devolve largely upon the farmers' organizations. It will centre at Ottawa. But the United Farmers cannot hope to set things right in the federal political arena until they have a solid phalanx of provincial organizations stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The strengthening of the organizations here will be a great stimulus to the work in other provinces. The farmers there are looking to the organizations of the west to take the lead. Stimulated by their example encouraging progress is being made. Last year the United Farmers of Ontario increased their membership by over 50 per cent. The farmers of British Columbia formed an association. Indications are that the time is ripening for organization in Quebec and the Maritime provinces. The movement would be given a tremendous impetus by a big increase of the membership in the older organizations. Both members and officers can be assured that in strengthening their locals they are extending the influence and power of the farmers' organizations beyond their own province and hastening the day when the farmer's rights will receive full consideration at the hands of the Dominion government.

The Grain Growers' Guide plays an important part in this work. It is through the

other provinces learn what is being done by the organized farmers on the prairies. It is through The Guide that the Western members learn what is being accomplished outside their own locality. Nothing will greater strengthen the "Bigger Membership" campaign than having the new members become regular readers of The Guide. Special encouragement will be given between now and the end of February in putting The Guide in the hands of the new members who will be secured.

Freight on Screenings

There seems to be all kinds of complications arising over getting screenings back from the head of the lakes to farmers who want to buy these for feed. The Federal Government has commandeered all the "A" grade screenings which it requires and these are available to farmers by ordering through the provincial departments of agriculture, who forward the orders to the representative of the Dominion department at Ottawa. Complaints are now being made that the return freight rate on screenings from terminal elevators is not what it should be. The rate as now arranged is not supposed to exceed 2 cents per 100 pounds in excess of the rate to Fort William on wheat. For example, the rate from Edmonton to Fort William is 25 cents per 100 pounds on wheat, the rate on screenings back is 27 cents. Farmers complain that the railways will not officially quote rates on screenings and it is impossible for them to find out what the screenings will cost laid down at their local point. The above figures should enable the farmers to get at this pretty closely and the tariffs of the railway companies at local stations are always available for their information. Every agent is supposed to have in his office the rates on these screenings and farmers can demand that they be shown. Another difficulty is that for all practical purposes the minimum car load weight is 56,000 pounds. This high minimum militates against co-operative ordering. Farmers who can easily get together a car of 40,000 pounds may find great difficulty

in securing sufficient orders to warrant them in getting a car of 56,000 pounds. The representative of the Alberta Department of Agriculture claims that he could have placed 200 cars of screenings in Alberta if the minimum weight had been 40,000 pounds instead of 56,000. So far he has only placed 12 cars. It seems the whole situation is susceptible of considerable improvement.

That Wool Embargo

An embargo which would force the Canadian wool clip into the hands of Eastern textile manufacturers at practically their own price would be the greatest blow to the Canadian sheep industry that it has ever received. Much of the wool falls into the combing grades. These can be utilized in the manufacture of some of the finer cloths. For that reason they command a higher price on the open market. With one or two exceptions, however, there are no facilities in Canada for combing wools. Why then should the manufacturers be seeking an embargo on wool, including the combing grades? It is not that they may re-sell these grades to American or British manufacturers and take the profit. The embargo would defeat that object. They want the higher grades delivered into their hands at the price usually paid for the lower grades. They could then utilize the combing wools for carding purposes and work them up in the manufacture of coarse woolen stuffs for which low grade wool is now used. This would be equivalent to using number one hard wheat for pig feed, at pig feed prices. The usual spread would of course be maintained between the grades and the saving made on ordinary carding wools would fatten the dividends. The textile men are playing for big stakes. With a 42½ per cent. tariff wall around the home market and an open British market, every cent they could save by hammering down wool prices with an embargo would appear on the right side of the profit and loss account. Wool prices are high. Sheep raisers are not denying that there is good money in producing wool. If an

embargo would serve any win-the-war purpose they would not object even if it did tend somewhat to depress prices. But they object, strenuously and rightly, to having prices depressed for the further enrichment of a handful of privileged individuals who have consistently boycotted their product for the last two years.

Why was the C.N.R. so well represented by counsel at Ottawa before the government at the recent freight rates hearing, when the government has already decided to take over that road? For this reason. The final award of the arbitration board on the real value of the \$60,000,000 of worthless C.N.R. stock has not yet been made. If a freight increase is granted before that decision is reached there would unquestionably be a claim made for a higher award based on greater potential earning power of the road and in consequence perhaps a revision in the award. That might again bulge the pockets of Mackenzie and Mann by several millions and cost the people of Canada in exact proportion.

C.P.R. stock was selling as low as 126 recently. Now it is over 140. There may be many reasons for this. The possibility of an extra \$20,000,000 or thereabouts of revenue through a raise in rates probably had an influence on it. By granting an increase in rates the government would add enormously to the capital value of C.P.R. stock and increase the burden to the people of Canada to just that extent when it is ultimately found necessary to nationalize the railroads. Increased rates is no solution of the railway tangle. Such would only put the people of Canada in a hole.

Machine shops throughout the country are slack just now. This is the time for farmers to have their machinery repairs done and be ready for spring work. Repairs will be difficult to get this spring. Now is the time to make arrangements to have everything in good shape. This should not be left off until the 1st of April.



U.F.A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1918

Front row, left to right—F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; P. Baker, First Vice-President, Ponoka; Mrs. Walter Parby, President U.F.W.A., Allx; H. W. Wood, President U.F.A., Carstairs; Mrs. J. F. Ross, Vice-President U.F.W.A., Duhamel; Mrs. R. W. Barritt, Secretary U.F.W.A., Mirror; W. D. Trego, Second Vice-President, Gleichen. Second row, left to right—J. S. Miller, Olds; T. O. King, Raymond; Nioce Sheppard, Fourth Vice-President, Edmonton; J. W. Leedy, Third Vice-President, Whitecourt; G. A. Forster, Natchez.

A Sensational Year in Livestock

A Review of American Markets---The Packers Influence---The Breeder is the Man of the Hour

By Jas. E. Poole
Union Stockyards, Chicago

Four years of drouth, disease and depletion, coupled with the added drain incidental to the war have undoubtedly left the world's larder in bare-shelf condition. In case of breadstuffs, one or two generous crops and Nature is due to enter into a benign mood. With beef, pork and mutton repletion will be a slower and more difficult process. Already even in North America an alarming shortage of hog products has developed. Aged sheep have all but disappeared and heavy cattle receipts at the primary markets during 1917 merely heralded scarcity, being due to the same drastic liquidation that piled up hogs and sheep at the stock yards during the previous half decade, when apostles of abundance pointed to the supply figures, as they thought convincingly, contending that it was a big country of unlimited resources and that deficiency in meat supply was impossible.

Washington statistics concerning livestock are of the "guesstimate" variety. The same may be said of South America without fear of contradiction and applies in a measure to Australasia. That the herds and flocks of Europe have been decimated will be admitted. Australia has been through the worst drouth in its history and Argentina's experience has been little better. The Mexican cattle industry has disappeared in a commercial sense and Canada's surplus of beef cuts little figure on the United States market, although six years ago it was advertised as a source of material relief to the consumer. Canadian packers have been under the necessity of buying hogs at Chicago for more than a year past and the flocks of the Dominion are not able to supply its domestic wool and mutton requirements.

The Eat-Less-Meat Campaign

"Eat less meat" is the constantly reiterated admonition of the authorities. The Food Administration is dissatisfied with the public response to its appeal for economy in the use of beef, pork and mutton, threatening drastic measures. The policy of the Food Administration has not earned the unqualified approval of the producer. In one breath Mr. Hoover has endeavored to stimulate production, in the next to repress consumption, a contradiction that needs adjustment. At the inception of its economy campaign, the Food Administration ignored the teaching of the Department of Agriculture by putting a ban on lamb; its first mistake. This error was retracted after incalculable damage had been done to the industry at a critical moment when the "raise nine sheep" movement was in the inception stage. All the Food Administration's policy accomplished was depression of the lamb market, \$2.50 per cwt., thereby deterring investment in ewes.

Then it began dickering on the subject of hog market stabilization, creating apprehension that its policy was to be price fixing. This sent cattle by the hundred thousand to market prematurely, every paper in the country parading price fixing reports, which Washington too long failed to contradict. All last summer producers were kept on the anxious seat by such rumors. Finally the Food Administration announced that it would not attempt control of the cattle market, but with the object of encouraging hog production assured a minimum price, not a guarantee of \$15.00 per cwt. which it would endeavor to maintain by placing orders with the packers whenever the emergency arose. To date the accomplishment of the Food Administration in stimulating meat production is rather negligible. That it has succeeded in repressing consumption in such public spheres as hotels, clubs, restaurants and dining cars is admitted, but that economy has been doubtful as it has affected only good beef and lamb, neither of which are exported or have a place in the army ration. The masses whose meat consumption is mainly of the middle and common grades of beef and pork, have paid little attention to meatless days or meatless meals, the result being that while trade

in good cattle and lambs has been demoralized, common cattle and hogs have sold readily at the highest prices in trade history.

Should Encourage Mutton Consumption

I believe had the Food Administration adopted at the outset the policy of commandeering what meats it needs for the use of the United States Government and its Allies, letting the public have the rest that the feeding industry would not have been dealt the staggering blow it received during the last three months of 1917. The packing industry



Throwing Cattle across the Bow River near Bassano, Alta.

is supposed to be under the control of the Food Administration and amenable to its edicts, but experience shows that the aforesaid packer rarely gets the short end of the stick. Criticism of the Food Administration cannot be construed as even a mild form of treason and that it has failed to earn the good will or confidence of the livestock raisers of the country demonstrates that criticism is necessary. Why fish consumption should be advocated and that of lamb and mutton deprecated is something for which no valid reason has yet been advanced. Neither mutton nor lamb is used for military purposes nor is exported and this would have been an opportune moment for the Food Administration to give the sheep industry a lift by advising the public to eat its product and save pork. There was no necessity to penalize the sheep owner nor the cattle feeder by urging the public not to eat meats for which the Government had no place. Wheat can be stored indefinitely but the produce of high priced cattle and lambs cannot be economically frozen and advising the public not to eat such meat except in limited quantities was a mistake if the object sought was production stimulation.

Severe Drouths in the South West

Cattle receipts at North American markets in 1917 did not lend credence to the scarcity theory. At Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul, Fort Worth and Indianapolis, 13,263,067 head registered against 10,555,392 in 1916, but the figures cannot be accepted as a production barometer. It was a period of liquidation due to attractive prices and climatic vicissitudes. Bovine trash never before realized as much money, the result being close culling of every dairy herd in the country for cows that were not paying their board. Florida and Georgia ransacked every nook and cranny for cattle, little native cows that a few years ago would not have paid the expense of sending them to market being cleaned up. Disaster overtook the Texas cattle industry, the second year of a continuous drouth necessitating depopulation, in a bovine sense, of about 100 counties in that state. Grass and water practically disappeared over much

of this area, the best breeding ground in the country. The government was forced to remove distressed cattle to more favored localities, over 50,000 perishing before this rescue work could be affected. New Mexico and Arizona were also forced to disgorge by drouth and all summer California cattle went in continuous procession to Missouri River markets because feed and water were not obtainable and no local market for the beef existed. Oregon and Washington joined the exodus and in Montana, the Dakotas and Wyoming beef gathering was closer as to age than ever before, a hard winter and a dry summer having created semi-famine feed conditions. Hay, worth \$4.00 a ton in Montana one full year back, went to \$25.00 and fearful of another disastrous winter, cattlemen concluded to ship close. The result is that not only have aged steers disappeared West of the Missouri River, but cows and young stock have been sacrificed. Just how pastures are to be replenished next spring and the drouth area restored is puzzling the trade. January found packers successfully competing with feeders for light steers at the public markets, the product of 800 to 1000 pounds cattle costing as much on the hooks as that of finished steers, a condition that does not usually develop until March.

In this respect the policy of the government is also open to criticism. It has deprecated slaughter of young animals but adopted a buying policy for army beef that is sending to the shambles young cattle by the hundred thousand. Specifying carcasses weighing 475 to 575 lbs. for army use is doubtful economy if conservation of cattle supply is the object aimed at, as it is sending to the killing beds steers that should have come to the feed lot to figure in the visible supply a year hence.

Profitable Grain Crops Undo Cattle Raising

The region East of the 100th meridian, roughly half way between the Mississippi and the Rockies, that twenty-five years ago was a beef cattle breeding territory is now to a great extent out of that business. As long as grain can be produced profitably arable land cannot be kept in pasture and dairying is too profitable to enable the beef cow to maintain a permanent footing. Deprived of their annual supply of thin Western cattle corn belt feeders would go out of business. To contend that animal husbandry is essential to maintenance of soil fertility is useless while grain raising is highly profitable. When that condition ceases the dairy cow will assert its sway. The commercial cattle supply must originate in the purely pastoral region and over that area nature has been handicapping the industry severely. When drouth interposed two years ago Texas was getting back into cattle raising with rapid strides. Colorado and the South-western States were working along the same lines and Montana, the Dakotas and Wyoming were buying beef-bred cows by the thousand. Vicissitude, recently, has undone much of this promotion work and actually prevented comparative plentitude. What wheat raising has done for the cattle industry in Western Canada need not be related. A survey of the whole situation warrants assertion that what has happened in the hog and sheep markets will be repeated in cattle during the next two or three years. An elusive hope is the region lying south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi where the United States Government has been carrying on a tick extermination campaign, but the fact remains that outside Texas no commercial cattle industry of importance exists in the south and the development of one of sufficient magnitude during the present generation to materially influence supply is unlikely.

Industrial Activity and Cattle Raising

Assuming that the war will not continue indefinitely, what is the cattle trade prospect? After the

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A Band of Cochrane Ranch Cattle at Lettbridge, 1890. The Cochrane Ranch was one of the first ranches established in the West. It has a very interesting history.

U.F.A. President's Address

The following is the address of President H. W. Wood, delivered at the opening session of the United Farmers of Alberta Convention held at Calgary, January 22, 23, 24 and 25

Since I had the honor of making my last annual address to you, our organization has steadily moved forward, not so fast, perhaps, as we would desire, but fast enough to inspire us with confidence in the future. Our membership has increased, commercial co-operation in our locals has grown, and that general solidarity which can only be developed by the continued practice of the art of organization and co-operation has reached a higher degree than ever before in our organization.

The amalgamation of our Elevator Company with the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been effected, and, as a result, these two old companies have passed out of existence, and in their stead we have the United Grain Growers, Ltd., a mighty commercial company in which over 30,000 farmer shareholders scattered over the three prairie provinces are co-operating for their mutual benefit and are carrying on a great business enterprise, through which much good is being accomplished. We hope for great tidings from this company in the development and extension of co-operative trade.

Many things from the outside have taken place during the past year which have affected our interests, both as farmers and as citizens. The war has drawn nearer to us continually, till today the final issue of it depends on our men on the farms as well as the men in the trenches. Going back, I will review some of these developments.

The Year's Developments Reviewed

A year ago, the food situation becoming more acute by reason of the disastrous failure of the Argentine wheat crop, the allied governments undertook to get control, at a fixed price, of all the available wheat of the 1917 crop.

About the first of March they opened negotiations, through the Dominion government, with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, for the purpose of securing the Canadian crop of last year, and submitted an offer of \$1.30 per bushel. The council refused to endorse this price, and submitted a counter proposition of \$1.70, which in turn was not accepted by the Allies. In June, by order in council, the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada was constituted, with power to regulate the wheat trade of Canada and to fix prices. The work of this board was much delayed on account of the United States authorities being unprepared to act with it in fixing a uniform price in both countries, but finally the price was fixed and the trade was so regulated that speculation in wheat was entirely eliminated, and the 1917 crop is being put from producer to consumer under the most just and economical system ever operated in Canada, or, perhaps, in any country. Thus we see that by the very necessities of war, profiteering, speculation and gambling was eliminated from the wheat trade, a thing we had been trying to accomplish for years, and at which we had been making very slow progress. We, with the consuming public, should use every endeavor to hold at least some of these benefits after the war is over. We cannot hope to retain a fixed price, but we should be able to give the trade some continued protection from the piracy of unnecessary middlemen.

Questions of Finance

When the war began, Britain had such enormous resources of wealth that it was assumed that these resources would hold out till Germany was finally exhausted, and that they would eventually be a deciding factor in winning the war. But on account of her condition of unpreparedness when she entered the war, and the financial weakness of her Allies, the drain on these resources was so far in excess of any foreseeing, that when the United States entered the war she found Britain laboring under a financial load that was beginning to make even her stagger. The United States had strengthened her financial position by three years of profitable trade with the Allies, and entered the war with fabulous financial strength, and was willing to finance the Allies to cover the purchases made ex-

Flashes from an Illuminating Address

The situation today is that one of the weakest points in our military strength is food production. The Allies have got to produce every pound of meat and every bushel of grain they can. More especially is this true of wheat and pork. The growing scarcity of these two products threatens the success of the Allied cause.

Simple duty calls to each and every farmer of Alberta to produce all he can till this war is over. The war, the actual conflict, has reached our farms. We, the farmers of Alberta, may lose or win this fight.

Germany proceeds on the theory that might makes right. Advancing civilization will utterly destroy this sentiment. The farmers of Western Canada are building an economic and political force. We possess the elements of a mighty power. The only safe foundation upon which we can erect this force is the true principle, the Divine law, that right makes right.

When did we ever have such an opportunity to show to the world our spirit, to lay bare our very souls, as we now have in meeting the stern and exacting responsibilities brought to us by this relentless war?

We will emerge from this supreme test an irresistible force in the defence of our own rights, and a mighty power in the affairs of Canada, or we will emerge from it a discredited class, with none so poor as to do us honor.

It has been charged by those who fear us and would traduce us that we are heartless, selfish profiteers. The very fact that the prices of all things we buy and all things we sell are set by others, brands this statement as utterly false and contemptibly mean.

The world is facing famine. Famine threatens the defeat of our armies. Not hunger only, but starvation is staring millions of helpless people in the face. Every bushel of wheat, every pound of meat we produce means the alleviation of suffering, the preservation of life. Every ounce of meat or bread we can save by strict economy will help. Then, God helping us, let us do our best.

clusively in the United States. This, of course, did not include the purchase of the great quantities of exportable surplus of grain and meat produced by the Canadian farmers. This grain and meat were vital to the Allies, but they did not have the necessary ready cash with which to purchase them. The time had come when Canada had to help finance the purchase of her own products. Her people had prospered by the war trade, and they were called on to keep up their prosperity by furnishing the cash with which to carry on future trade. They were asked to buy \$150,000,000 worth of government bonds. They responded by purchasing over \$400,000,000 worth. One person in every ten in Canada invested in these bonds, and the farmers of Alberta have no cause to be ashamed of the part they played in the enterprise. But the time will come again, perhaps before another Canadian crop is moved, when we will be called on to subscribe to another bond issue, and we must be prepared to do even better than we did this time.

Food Situation Critical

Since the beginning of the war a food situation has been gradually developing and continuously growing more serious, and during the past year has reached such an acute stage that it threatens, not

only want among our soldiers, but starvation among many of the allied people. Two products stand out as being most essential in meeting the requirements of the situation, viz., wheat and pork.

Something of the wheat situation may be gathered from the following quotation from Mr. Hanna's statement contained in an official food bulletin of December 14:—

"It may startle you," said Mr. Hanna, "if I tell you there is not today in the United States one bushel of exportable wheat, allowing for a normal consumption. Between now and next harvest it will be necessary to deliver on the other side of the Atlantic 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. The amount of wheat in the United States is only 500,000,000 bushels, which is no more than the 100,000,000 people of the United States would eat before the next harvest. Mr. Hoover has set himself to save 100,000,000 bushels out of the normal consumption. That means a saving for every man, woman and child of one-fifth the amount of flour he or she usually consumes.

"In Canada, we have today from 100,000,000 to 110,000,000 bushels of exportable wheat. If the United States can save 20 per cent., and we can save 20 per cent., it will leave about 220,000,000 bushels to send across to our armies and our Allies. It is important that 220,000,000 bushels get across the Atlantic within the next four or five months. It is unlikely that Argentine wheat will find its way across until the new ships building in the United States are ready, and so the people of the United States and Canada are asked to liberate one-fifth of their normal supply of wheat or flour."

Thus you will see from Mr. Hanna's statement that by the closest kind of economy we can only hope to supply 220,000,000 bushels of the necessary 450,000,000 or 500,000,000 requirements of the Allies.

In addition to this there will be 110,000,000 bushels of exportable wheat in the Argentine Republic, 150,000,000 bushels in Australia, besides a large quantity in India. But while the distance from Canada and the United States to Liverpool is about 3,500 miles, the distance from the Argentine is over 6,200 miles, and the distances from India and Australia are 12,000 and 12,500 miles respectively. And we are told that practically none of the wheat can be brought from these distant ports till ships have been built in which to carry it.

Since the beginning of the war the number of hogs in the European countries has decreased by over 32,000,000 head. The imports of hog products into Great Britain during the year 1916 represented an increase of 240,000,000 pounds over those of the year 1914. The total amount of these products imported by Great Britain in 1916 was 1,261,000,000 pounds. Of this amount Canada furnished only 10 1/2 per cent. The number of hogs in the United States is 10 per cent. less than before the war. The number of hogs in Canada in 1917 was about the same, or a little greater than before the war, but our entire output is equal to only a little more than one-half the shrinkage in the United States production. The Allies must have meat and fats enough to meet the necessary requirements of life, and the soldiers in the trenches must have enough to fully supply their wants. But where is it all to come from?

Exemption of Bona-Fide Farmers

Under the Military Service Act of 1917 the first call for registration was made for single men between the ages of 20 and 34 years. Local tribunals were created to consider applications for exemptions from military service. Some of these tribunals proceeded on the theory that all bona-fide farmers should be exempted, but others acted on a different theory entirely. The result was that great confusion was created, and it seemed for a time that the food producing power of Western Canada would be much weakened by the enforcement of the Act. But after the attention of the government was called to this matter, unmistakable instructions were given to the higher tribunals to exempt all bona-fide farmers in order that they might

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Canada's Army is increasing. Class A Men forming a Guard of Honor at the Opening of the Manitoba Legislature.

U.F.W.A. President's Address

Mrs. Irene Parlby, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, presented the following Address at the Convention at Calgary

Our third annual convention finds the black cloud of war still darkening the horizon of the whole civilized world, casting its deep shadows on every side of us. Many of our farm mothers have had their hearts pierced by fragments of those shells which are falling on so many battle fronts. There are few so fortunate, that they are not feeling in some measure the strain and burden of this prolonged and hideous struggle. It requires all the optimism, all the faith that we can gather up to enable us to discern the silver lining behind this dark and ominous cloud and to determine that come what may, though we bend like tempered steel to the furious blasts of fate, we will never ignobly break.

The future will most probably ask much in the way of further sacrifice from us, but I feel confident in the faith that the farm women of this province will not fail to live up to the example which so many of their sons have set them. The patriotism of our Alberta farms is not a loud and noisy thing, rather is it like some deep and silent flowing river, safe and navigable to those who know its hidden channels and have mastered the secret of its still, swift strength.

More than ever must we lend our energies and such moments as we can seize from the rush of farm labor to every form of patriotic work. The relief funds are growing in number and their needs can never fully be supplied. The Red Cross needs are also ever on the increase as the battle surges forward and more and yet more men have to be thrown in to the fray.

The military branch, Y.M.C.A., which is doing a work no other organization can, also urgently needs our assistance. This organization is helping our men, among other things, to keep mentally and morally sane, as they endure all the horrors of a hell capable of unbalancing the strongest mind. There is no fund which those with men at the front should more readily help. In addition to these things, we must study the question which perhaps looms larger before us today than any other, the greater production and conservation of foodstuff, that the horrors of starvation may not be added to the many others which our men and our allies are already enduring. To our farm men Europe is holding out hungry hands, and we know that to the limit of their physical capacity our men will do their utmost to answer that call. To the women's hearts the little children, the hungry little children of Europe are calling "give us bread, out of your abundance or we die." Can you mothers not see in your mind's eye those piteous babes of Flanders, France, Serbia, Poland. Aye even Britain has some hungry little ones, and will have many more if we do not listen to that far away call.

Food Conservation on the Farm

Some say there is little waste on the farms. That may well be; and yet there are few of us so frugal, so thrifty, that we cannot find some leakage in our household management which might be stopped. This is not the moment to go in to the details of this work. I merely wish to place the question before you and appeal to each one of you to give it your most earnest and sympathetic consideration, as individual women, and as locals. Our members were practically unanimous in their resolutions condemning the action of the late Government in asking for the conservation of wheat in the home whilst many tons of grain were being wasted by being converted into alcoholic liquor. Until that situation was remedied and the feeling of indignation removed, we were obliged to inform the food controller that we felt it was futile to ask our members to take any action towards signing food pledges, or to start any active campaign amongst them. However, almost the first action of the Union Government has been to remove this obstacle from our path, and the time has therefore come for the farm women to publicly play their part in this food campaign. Privately, in our own households, many of us have for months I know been doing what we could. As organized women let us now take up this subject as part of our work in our communities. Let those who have most knowledge along the lines of domestic economy and domestic science help those who have the least. Take up the subject not only in the home and in the club, but carry it into your little rural school. The educational value of this work will be of benefit to many of us, and improve many a home on these prairies.

Women's Enlarging Franchise

During the past year the women of Alberta were called upon for the first time to use their franchise as full fledged citizens of the province, and although many showed themselves as well trained in the old ugly game of party politics as the graduated politician, there were, on the other hand, many who went to the polls with honest heart searchings, and true convictions as to the needs of their province. The increasing number of women voters of this type will most assuredly make for righteousness in the public life of the country. The power of women in the improvement of local conditions has also been very materially increased by the change made in the school ordinance, the rural municipal and local improvement district acts giving the wives and daughters of resident ratepayers the right to vote at the elections for councillors.

This enlarged franchise should help us very materially in the question of our rural municipal hospitals, the movement for which seems to have been unaccountably held back. At the beginning of 1917 we passed a resolution with great enthusiasm, in joint session with the men at the U.F.A. Convention, and many an eye held tears at that meeting when Mrs. McClung spoke of her dream of the nurse paid for by the people of Alberta as a more fitting monument to the splendid pioneer women of the west than a cold thing of marble or stone, coming to the little sick women in a far away district at the time of her discouragement and loneliness to help her through her trouble.

Later at the convention of rural municipalities and local improvement districts the same resolution was again passed without a dissenting voice. Where are all the people who should have gone out from those conventions as leaders in this hospital move-

to be absolutely normal; not one child physically perfect out of some six hundred children. Defective eyesight and hearing, nose and throat trouble, imperfect teeth were the most common troubles, but there were also cases of tuberculosis, endangering the health of other children in the school. I have come across many worthy people who disapprove of war, who think it can be abolished by the wisdom of words, who indignantly declaim against the hideous and unnecessary wastage of human life through the process of modern warfare and who yet remain cold, callous to the fact that more children under five years of age have died within the British Empire since the war began than there have been men killed, or that here in sunny Alberta, with no big cities and their hideous festering slums, their reeking tenements, as an excuse, we have a death rate, one half of which consists of children under five years of age, one third of children under one year. Is it not a veritable triumph of inefficiency for a country that prides itself on its democratic progressive principles?

Because the care of the race is not the man's job, it has never appealed to him in its full significance. It has ever taken a secondary place. For this reason medical inspection of our rural school children, rural hospitals, rural nurses, are still things we see only in our dreams. It is up to you, as organized women to take up your burden, to shoulder your work, part of your work which was taken out of the home in the dim past of history, and bring these dreams to life.

Progress of the Organization

Our growth as regards numbers has been disappointing during the past year, but in regard to this it is one of the inevitable effects of the war. Many of our best farm women are bearing a very heavy burden this last year or two. In the report of a meeting of medical men I read the other day the remark "that there was one crop which had never been known to fail in the west, the overworked, physically broken-down farm woman." The war is causing that crop to give an even heavier yield than usual, for the shortage of labor on the farms, and the impossibility of procuring help for the home have both reacted on the farm woman, who in many cases is helping in the fields while endeavoring, to care for her household. Small wonder that she has had little energy left for club work.

Your board has also been handicapped by these conditions, and have consequently been unable to accept many pleasant invitations to visit locals, or undertake organizing work as they would have wished. We hope, however, that this part of the work will be placed on a more systematic and satisfactory basis during the coming year.

Our growth in numbers, though not as large as we had hoped, is a small matter in comparison to the growth of the organization in other ways, and here, although the results are not always easy to see, I think I can confidently say that there are results which will make themselves more manifest in our rural districts as time goes on. I know that many women who formerly felt hopeless of bettering their community conditions, have now with the courage and support given them by an organized group, found it possible to attack problems over which they had formerly despaired. The club work is also helping to focus the attention of our members on public meetings, the contact of mind with mind in the monthly meetings is stimulating mentality, is helping to crystallize vague ideas into some definite shape. There is also a training in and growth of leadership which will be invaluable in the years to come.

Inter-Provincial Work

The fraternal work with other organizations is also growing and with it I hope is developing a spirit of co-operation. In February last I attended the convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' and as your representative took greetings to the women's section from our organization. I found their meetings intensely interesting and helpful and the delegates keen on discussing every point. I have but just returned from the Manitoba convention where I was invited to address the women's section. The farm women of Manitoba have been organizing this year on similar lines to the Saskatchewan women and ourselves. The three prairie

Continued on Page 40



STILL EVADING THE FROST KING'S GRIP

ment? Did the vision fade so quickly? Was the enthusiasm so cheap and vapid a thing? Perhaps we must not look too much for the help of the men in this movement. The bearing of the race, and the care of the race is the woman's job.

Conservation of Human Life

As organized women there is no question of greater importance to which we can lend our energies than this one of the conservation of human life. Our race is being bereft of its strongest and most physically fit for the needs of the war, thousands who would have been the fathers of the next generation are sleeping their last long sleep in far away lands, many more who return to us will be permanently crippled and maimed for life. Is it not necessary therefore that we women should give the most serious thought and such wisdom as we may possess to this whole question of public health? Is it not right that we should endeavor to so adjust conditions that every child born into the world shall have at least a fair chance of a healthy normal life, that every mother shall have the care which is her right, when she takes that journey in to the valley of the shadows, from which in this western country she so often does not return? Is it more than justice that every child of school age should be given a square deal in its battle with life, by being thoroughly examined by a qualified medical man, at certain intervals during its school life? At a recent examination of every school child in a certain municipality in Manitoba, not one child was found

GRAIN GROWERS' POSITION

(A Series—Continued)

Protection and the Laborer

Grain Growers deny the allegation frequently made that protection advantages the laboring classes. It is admitted that it gives employers wealth which might be devoted to increasing wages, but no step has ever been taken in connection with the protective system to see that employers share the advantage with their work people. And, as a matter of fact, employers have never as a class moved in the direction of increase of wages, till a degree of pressure has been brought to bear upon them. Indeed, usually, the increase has to be secured through what is practically compulsion. The experience of labor in protectionists countries during the last 25 years shows conclusively, that the tariff is no remedy for low wages or for unemployment. In 1900 according to official wages' tables the average earnings of over six million workers in Germany only amounted to 14s. 2d. a week. Four millions were earning less than 15s. a week and over 85 per cent. less than £1 a week. Another indication of the condition of the laboring class in that country under protection, is that while in 1882 only 18 per cent. of the total female population were employed in labor, by 1907 the ratio had risen to 26 per cent. A statement issued two years later (1909) indicates that Germany's average time wages were 25 per cent. below the standard in England, and even when it might be possible to quote a favorable wage comparison (as for example between Germany and Holland) the advantage to the workmen in protected countries is always more than counterbalanced by the increased price of commodities. A comparison of the sugar consumption of England and Germany is also suggestive as to the standing of workers in the latter country. In 1909 the annual consumption per individual in Germany was 36 pounds, while in England it was 81 pounds. In April 1908 a report in an English protectionist organ—The Morning Post—stated that "more than 4,750,000 mechanics and laborers are now unemployed in the United States" and that "there is also a general decrease in wages of 20 per cent."

But we do not need to go beyond our own country for data. The protection enjoyed by manufacturers before 1879 was nearly doubled by the inauguration of the National Policy. But there is no proof of any general rise in wages until trade unions became strong enough to secure increases. Again, in 1915 there was an addition of seven-and-one-half per cent. to the tariff but there was no corresponding voluntary increase in wages—with the exception of a five per cent. increase at some of the cotton mills in Quebec the only increase in wages has been at factories where munitions are being made. From 1897 to 1910 iron and steel companies received the benefit not only of protective duties but of the most generous bounty laws ever enacted in an English speaking country. Yet during the whole period wages were as usual determined by the number of men who wanted a job and were no higher than in the United States where no bounty was paid. And, even if all figures failed to support our contention a single fact from recent history establishes it beyond question—the fact that in the years 1912 to 1914 after more than a generation of experience with the protective system there were thousands of men and women out of employment walking the streets of our cities and hundreds dependent for food and fuel upon public relief. The tariff chiefly affects the laborers as all other consumers, in that it raises the prices of the commodities they must buy and secures that the money so drawn from the pockets of the common people goes largely to swell the bank accounts of the manufacturing employers.

THE WEEKLY TOPIC

The program topic for the week beginning January 27 is Co-operation in Actual Working—Its Achievements and Possibilities. The following notes should have been issued earlier, but may still be of assistance. Every local association should have in its library the little green book on co-operation by Joseph Clayton, costing only 20 cents. The pages of The Guide for the past few years furnish many pages of splendidly practical material.

The Principle of Co-operation

The fundamental principle of co-operative business is that of apportionment of

profit on sales in proportion to the amount of goods purchased. From the small beginnings of the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers in 1844 the application of this principle has been followed till now vast co-operative wholesale and retail business operate throughout the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

Co-operation in Manitoba

The secretary's report of the G.G.A. of the province for the past year contains the following reference to co-operative business in the work of the association:—"The reports of co-operative trading which came to us from the local branches indicate a steady expansion of this phase of the movement. Out of 50 branch reports taken at random from those recently received, we find that in these branches co-operative buying to the amount of \$214,036 has been done during the year, with an estimated saving to the purchasers of \$18,741, which gives an average trade per branch of \$4,280, with an average saving of \$375. Such results ought to stimulate branches in which such work has not been attempted to launch out in the same direction."

BEYOND THE DUCK MOUNTAINS

The "trail of '98" was followed by many to the distant gold fields of the Yukon, but in that year a goodly company followed another trail that led to a district in north-western Manitoba, lying between the Duck Mountains on the south and the Porcupines on the north, the great and fertile valley of the Swan. The road was graded in from Sifton and the steel laid as far as Cowan in the fall of that year, but the settlers' trail extended clear through to Thunder Hill. Away up on the bank of the Favell a government land post had been established, locally known as the "tent town," where Hugh Harley had in charge the allocation of homesteads to the incoming settlers. Many locations were made that season, and land taken up in different parts of the valley. One group pushed their way to the extreme west and took up land close to the Saskatchewan boundary, south and east from Thunder Hill. Among them were the Loat Brothers, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Ford and Mr. Lyons. In the Fall of 1899 the railway came through to Swan River, and the town began to be built. The branch line running west from Swan River came into being in the Fall of 1906.

Courageous, far-sighted and optimistic as these pioneer settlers were, it may well be doubted if there were any among them who could have foreseen the wonderful change that 19 years has made. They could hardly have imagined that the whole country from Thunder Hill to the far north-easterly extremity of the Duck Mountain, a distance of nearly 30 miles, with many miles in width, would today be a cleared and cultivated territory, yielding as fine a wheat crop as any grown in the province, that single quarters of land would bring prices ranging up to \$10,000, or that an individual farmer would in one year be shipping out \$20,000 worth of grain.

Looking south-west from Thunder Hill, three prairie towns are visible along the line of the railway. At the west, just a mile from the Saskatchewan boundary, is Benito, a well-built little town, with a handsome consolidated school, two churches, an orange hall and the usual series of grain elevators along the railway, which marks the Western town. Among these one is owned and managed successfully for a number of years past by a company of local farmers. During last harvest this elevator was obliged to turn away 20,000 bushels of wheat which they could not handle, and the company is looking forward to erecting before next harvest an addition of at least 20,000 bus. capacity.

The district immediately west of Benito in Saskatchewan is occupied by a progressive settlement of Doukhobors. Many of these have good farms, first-class modern residences and motor cars. A large store is just being completed in Benito by a company of Doukhobors, which it is expected will be a distributing centre for some of the products of their

British Columbia fruit lands. A large three-storey residence is also being erected, which local report holds to be for the use of the well-known Doukhobor leader—Peter Verigen.

Some miles east is Durban, which also has a fine consolidated school, and ten miles north-east is Kenville, with a successful co-operative store, which is the pride of the community. The country contiguous to these towns is rapidly developing. Tractors, motors, modern houses equipped with the latest in heating systems, electric light plants, etc., bear witness to the success attained by the farmers. Just the other day a half-section of land changed hands at \$20,000, and the first subscription to the Victory Loan from the district was for a similar amount.

The Western spirit of progress began early to manifest itself in the Swan River community. Before any organized movement in the direction of woman suffrage had been made in older Manitoba the women at Roaring River constituted themselves in to a Woman Suffrage Association. And, at the present time their Political Educational League is still active among the forces of progress in the north. The work done by R. J. Avison of Gilbert Plains, in pioneering and establishing local associations is still remembered and spoken off with cordial appreciation. The association at Minnetonka used to enroll a membership running well up to ninety, and now that surrounding districts have opened up, the work done which once centered there is distributed among branches at Ravensworth, Oakhurst, Lidstone, and Roaring River.

Not least among the achievements of the movement has been the creation throughout the district generally of a very pronounced spirit of political independence. If there is any place in Canada where partisanship has got a jolt it is in this district. Party methods and party machines, and party heelers have small allowances made for them in the discussions of these rugged, upright, downright farmers. Some months ago they nominated Mr. W. I. Ford for the Dominion House of Commons, and while amid the peculiar developments of the recent Dominion situation he has for the time withdrawn from the field, it is a sure thing that the rural community of Swan River is not going to lie down till it has its own will in the matter of representation in the parliament of the nation.

W. R. W.

ANNUAL MEETING AT SILVERTON

Silverton branch held its annual meeting on December 8. The year's work was reviewed and closed, the auditor's report being satisfactory. Delegates to the district convention at Minnedosa gave interesting reports of the transactions there. The election of officers issued as follows: John Crerar, president; John Peddie, vice-president; Jos. A. Callin, secretary; Messrs. H. Cocharne, R. J. Coulter, Jno. McIntosh, Jno. Jackson, Jno. E. Keating and R. McLennan, directors. The president, vice-president, E. J. Coulter and Jno. McIntosh were elected delegates to the provincial convention. The directors are requested to plan at their first meeting for the winter's work. Silverton is alive and expects to do its bit in the movement during 1918.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT CONVENTION

The district convention at Springfield was a splendidly successful gathering, and the addresses of a specially high order. Mrs. Dr. Peek, of Transcona, was the first speaker in the afternoon, and dealt with the question of food conservation in such an earnest and practical way that everyone who heard her was impressed with a sense of personal responsibility in the matter. She was followed by Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, of Stony Mountain, whose topic was woman's place in the Grain Growers' movement. The fundamental thesis that men and women were made to work

together was illustrated and urged in very effective fashion—sometimes with incisive logic, sometimes with bantering railery, sometimes with earnest appeal. No one who heard her could fail to receive some new impressions on the possibilities of the co-operative ideal. H. W. Lathwell, district director, addressed the convention, giving a brief report of district conditions and presenting some impressions of the recent greater production conference, emphasizing the need of accepting personal responsibility for some share of the work needed to tide the empire over the crucial period of the next year in the matter of food supply.

At the evening session, Mrs. Peek and Mrs. Wieneke were again called on, the former speaking on the win the war pledge cards and the latter on social service work to be taken up by the women's section. R. L. Richardson, the union candidate, spoke on the present Canadian situation and the problems to be faced. On the whole, the convention was a live and interesting gathering, and an omen of progressive work for the Grain Growers of Springfield for the year 1918.

TENBY ANNUAL MEETING

The outstanding feature of the Tenby annual meeting was an address by A. Andrews of Plumas. Mr. Andrews emphasized the ideal of progress and the necessity for the succeeding generations, each recognizing its opportunity and responsibility in connection with the movements of the years. He referred to the opportunity before the Grain Growers' movement in shaping a great future for the Dominion in the development of the West along the lines of true social, moral and economic well-being. For this it is necessary that the local community be united and the local association may be the uniting element. Co-operation is a unifying factor. If we work together and trade together it will help us to live together.

Mr. Andrews instanced the waste of time and energy in the delivery systems—or lack of systems—in local towns. The same kind of waste is found in the multiplication of retailing businesses as exemplified in many of our smaller towns and villages. He regarded it as the duty of the young men to lead us in progressive and unifying activities, making for new business, new life and for better ideals and higher principles. We must not be discouraged by fault finders, nor deterred by critics, patiently advancing the better time which will assuredly dawn for Canada and for the world.

The secretary of the Empire local association a few days ago in forwarding dues enclosed an order for \$55 for the Y.M.C.A. military activities, contributed as follows:—J. T. Davies, \$10.00; M. Pederson, \$5.00; G. Fletcher, \$5.00; R. A. Madill, \$5.00; V. Shaver, \$5.00; J. H. Swift, \$5.00; H. Jackson, \$5.00; J. W. Jackson, \$5.00; W. Harris, \$5.00; G. Burgess, \$5.00. Empire has a great name and its membership is evidently determined to live up to its significance.

CONVENTION SNAP SHOTS

"I haven't seen one fool resolution," was Major Gordon's verdict after going through the convention grist.

"Our little school section has given ten lives to the Empire's cause," was the statement made by a delegate from the north.

"Where does that man live?" was the question may were asking after Mr. Hoey's address on Thursday evening. The people are on Hoey's trail with a purpose.

The district directors were asked to tell the convention what had been done in their districts "for the good of order." It was a new feature and some of them will have complete reports next year.

An original delegate suggested that there should be "A Kicker's Hour" on the program. Why not? We have always thought our movement big enough to criticize itself.

The speaking and debating ability of the younger delegates was a feature of the convention. The movement is training the future leaders of our economic and public life. Watch them grow.

No addresses were more enjoyed than those of the ladies from the sister provinces to the west. Our legislatures are waiting for that kind of talent.

The Organized Farmers

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW

With the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885, the territory lying to the West of Winnipeg and along the route of the newly constructed line, began to take on the semblance of a real farming community.

Prior to the completion of the road the C. P. R. had entered into an agreement with certain grain and milling interests by the provisions of which—nominally at least—the exclusive rights of constructing and operating grain elevators along the line were transferred. The result of this agreement was a complete monopoly of the grain trade of what is now known as the three prairie provinces.

Track loading and shipping in car lots by individual farmers was an unheard of thing. If a farmer had grain to dispose of his only market was one of the elevators established on the C.P.R. line. The price was fixed after a toll had first been paid to a railway that was operating without any competition and that had, practically, a free hand in the matter of adjusting its freight rates and a profit paid to an elevator system. The elevator system had an absolute monopoly of the trade, and was more interested in annual dividends than in the development of the West. Probably the average price received for No. 1 Northern wheat during this period was around 50 cents per bushel.

The men who first settled in Western Canada fought the soul-depressing solitude of vast stretches of uninhabited territory; fought frost and drought and rust and hail; made their fight without school or church and with scant opportunity for social intercourse; marketed their grain, oftentimes with slow moving oxen over unimproved prairie trails that were all but impassable, and then when it came to the disposing of their produce they were absolutely at the mercy of an unsympathetic elevator operator, but they were persistent, and by the year 1901 we find that grain farming had become so general throughout the West that the Canadian Pacific found itself unable to cope with the increased traffic, and a considerable part of the crop of 1901 was a total loss owing to the inability of the railway to furnish the necessary transportation facilities.

In 1902 there was a repetition of this congestion, and continued losses such as experienced in 1901 meant financial ruin and bankruptcy for the men who had made untold sacrifices in establishing homes on the Western prairies. In 1901 conditions were so bad that the thinking men throughout the West began to comprehend the seriousness of the situation. Invitations were sent out to representative men, and a meeting was held in the town of Indian Head to consider ways and means of effecting relief.

This meeting was one of the most important ever held in Western Canada, inasmuch as from it sprang the Territorial Grain Growers' Association that was the forerunner of the three provincial farmers' organizations of today. The first annual meeting was held at Indian Head in December of 1902.

The men who met in Indian Head were men who for years had been marketing grain through a system of elevators that absolutely dominated the grain trade from the grading of the grain to arbitrarily fixing the price; men who had suffered heavy financial losses through the railway's failure to make provision for the handling of their crop; men driven by necessity and held together by a bond of common interest, and they immediately set to work to solve their problem. The all important task before them at this time was the moving of the 1902 wheat crop. They appointed officers, and the executive committee took the matter of transportation up with the Great Northern interests at Minneapolis and secured a promise from them of aid in moving the crop

providing traffic arrangements could be made with the C.P.R. Armed with this promise, the C.P.R. was approached and practically forced into making provisions for the moving of the crop. A definite promise was given by the C.P.R. that the grain would be moved prior to April 1st, 1903, and in some way additional rolling stock and locomotives were secured. The crop was moved, and thousands of dollars saved for the farmers of Manitoba and the North West Territories, and the first lesson learned.

They did succeed in getting the 1902 crop moved without loss, and they did it by combining their forces and, using their united influence, bringing a pressure to bear that would have been absolutely impossible acting individually.

In 1903 the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association came into being, and the two organizations took unto themselves the task of re-adjusting the grain trade according to the needs of the men who were producing the grain. In 1903 track loading was unheard of, hospital elevators were employed to doctor off grade wheats, Fort William grading was little less than a farce, mixing and skinning of grades was regularly practiced, the elevator interests had an absolute monopoly of the grain trade, and these men started in with a determination that could have been engendered by years of continued abuse only, and the result of the combined effort is the Manitoba Grain Act as it now stands on the statute books.

The Manitoba Grain Act is a unique piece of legislation. From clause one on the first page to the last paragraph on the back cover, clause by clause the farmers' interest is ever held as the prime consideration. Provision has been made for the special binning of grain in elevators, for loading of grain into cars by individual farmers, for equitable distribution of cars during the periods of shortages, for forcing railways to build loading platforms, licensing and bonding of elevator companies and buyers of grain, for the allocation of elevator or warehouse sites without preference, for reinspection of grain on request, and for payment of screenings in case of dockage. The hospital elevator was abolished and the mixing of grades was prohibited.

As is the case with all legislation, the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act are not always rigidly adhered to, and farmers still have, oftentimes, just cause for complaints as to treatment received from line elevators, on grades, dockage, etc., but the law is on the statute book, and simply by using ordinary precautions the interests of the farmer are safeguarded. The law is there. The Board of Grain Commissioners must investigate all complaints and prosecute at public expense where the investigation reveals illegalities.

The Manitoba Grain Act stands as the Grain Growers' great charter of liberty, and as the first of many notable achievements of the farmers' organizations.

(To be Continued.)

Watch this page of The Guide next week.

Never has there been a time in the history of the agricultural development of Western Canada when the need for a thorough and all embracing organization among the farmers was so imperative. Never had there been a time when the prospects for effecting permanent and fundamental reforms were so bright. Never had there been a time when organized capital was more alert and aggressive, and conditions demand that every man interested in the permanent improvement of conditions on our Western farms should join one of the farmers' associations, and by so doing place himself in a position where he can make his influence felt. This means strenuous organization work on the part of the Association.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

We believe that if the interests of Western Agriculture are to be safeguarded in the "after-the-war settlement" that must be made, the membership of the three farmers' organizations must be materially increased. We—the Guide—have formulated a plan, which if accepted by every local association throughout the West—we positively guarantee to DOUBLE the membership of the Association.

The coupon in the corner of this page, filled in and addressed to us at Winnipeg, will secure for any interested individual full details of this plan. Now is the time to do effective work. Send the coupon in **TODAY**.

Grain Growers' Guide,
Winnipeg, Man.

Please send details of the plan that you **GUARANTEE** will double the membership of the Farmers' Organizations, to

Name

Post Office Province

GGA-1.

POINTERS FOR THE CONVENTION

Our big Convention will be held at the Metropolitan church, in Regina, February 12 to 15. Secure a single fare (one-way) ticket from your starting point to Regina; also secure a standard certificate, which all agents are instructed to issue on request. If there is no agent at your station, retain the conductor's receipt for the fare paid on the train. If you travel by more than one line of railway, follow the same plan with each railway.

It is absolutely necessary to do this in order to secure reduced rate for the return trip. We are advised that the railway companies will not give the usual free return this year, but the return will be one-third of the single fare. All fares will be pooled as provided by the constitution. This will be arranged at Regina. No refund on fares will be made because of failure of delegates to obtain certificates. If holders of certificates return before the certificates have been validated, no refund will be made. Delegates buying a return ticket cannot secure a refund, but will, nevertheless, be liable for the pool rate. The fares of visitors will not be pooled, but they will get the benefit of the reduced return fare. Tickets may be purchased from your local agent on or after February 8, not before, and will be good for return up to midnight, February 19.

At Regina

When you arrive at Regina, the first thing is to go to the accommodation bureau, which is maintained by the Regina Board of Trade, on the first floor of the McCallum-Hill Building, Scarth Street, one block south of the post office.

After you have been assigned to your place of accommodation, proceed to the Metropolitan church, at the southwest corner of the park. You will find the registration office in the basement of the church. When registering, surrender your credential card, properly filled in, with the amount of fares paid.

Also turn in your standard certificate or conductor's receipt. In exchange for this you will receive a programme, a badge, a voting card and receipt check for your certificate. Be sure to keep this check, for without it you can not secure your certificate entitling you to reduced return fare. In case your certificate check should be lost, your voting card would help you in getting the matter adjusted.

Delegates will register at two separate desks; at one desk, those the names of whose locals begin with letters A to L inclusive; at the other desk those the names of whose locals begin with M to Z. Visitors will all register at one separate desk.

Full information will be given from the platform as to when your standard certificate will be returned to you.

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

Positively no smoking will be allowed on the church premises.

Prompt and careful observance of these pointers will greatly facilitate our convention arrangements, and also aid us in making our convention the success we all desire.

Banner Competition

Do not forget the banner competition. All banners in possession of locals should be brought to the convention, even if not entered in the competition. They should be displayed anyway.

CONVENTION HONOR ROLL

It is the intention of the executive of the S.G.G.A. again to have an honor roll at the approaching convention at Regina. This was a most popular

named should be enclosed, with name written plainly on the back, together with the address to which it is to be returned. This is most important. These photos will be returned after the convention. Kindly take action at once, as the time is short.

J. B. MUSSELMAN.

TOURIST CARS TO CONVENTION

Do you wish us to arrange a tourist car for your delegates and visitors? If so, please have your secretary notify us at once. If we are advised by February 1st, we can arrange for special tourist cars to be put at the disposal of those coming from different points along the different lines of railway. But you must act quickly to make sure of this arrangement.

A tourist sleeping car may be chart-

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

CONVENTION

Regina, February 12, 13, 14 and 15

feature at the Moose Jaw Convention last year, the immense list of names and the large portrait gallery of men who had enlisted for service being a great attraction to the delegates. A circular to all secretaries has just been sent out from the Central office, together with a form asking for the names of enlisted men, with the year enlisted, and particulars of killed, wounded, missing, and honors gained. The circular follows:—

The central executive is again desirous of giving recognition at the convention at Regina on February 12 to 15 to each of our brave boys who has enlisted in the service of the empire. It is therefore requested that you furnish the Central with the information asked for on the enclosed form as quickly as possible.

Kindly take pains to secure this information as accurately as you can without any delay, but do not fail to report the name of every member, former member, or son of a member who has enlisted, whether you can supply the rest of the information or not. Wherever possible, a photo of the party

erred for five days or more (not less) at \$25 per day. Each person riding in same must have a regular railway ticket, and there must be not less than 20 tickets per car. As there are 27 berths, counting upper and lower, a charge of \$1.00 per day, plus war tax, for each berth will leave a safe margin, provided all berths are taken.

Besides using these tourist cars for the coming and going trip, they may be used as sleepers during the time of the convention. This would help to relieve the heavy demand for accommodation in Regina at this time when the city will be crowded.

If you can arrange for a party of 27, or if you are willing to guarantee the \$25 per day, please notify us of the name of the railway station to which you wish the tourist car sent, and the time your train will leave for Regina.

H. H. McKINNEY,
Superintendent of Organization.

ORGANIZE YOUR ORGANIZERS

As our members will already be aware, a big campaign for new members is to be carried through in the month of February. We want 15,000 new members as the result of this campaign in February alone, and we want another 15,000 before the end of the present year. This plan originated at the North Battleford District Convention, and District No. 11 is taking the lead. How many of the remaining 15 districts are ready to follow? Read what the director and secretary of District No. 11 have to say on the matter, and then get on the job. Remember, the success of this scheme depends upon you. The letter follows:—

District No. 11 convention, which met at North Battleford on December 4 and 5, furnished the inspiration for our big recruiting campaign which is being inaugurated for the month of February. It was the address of P. M. McCaffey, of Rockhaven, on the subject of organization which resulted in the plan of organization for District No. 11, which is likely to have far-reaching results. The district director, the district secretary, and the sub-organizers of the district will constitute a committee which will take full charge of organization work in District No. 11 and undertake to double their membership during 1918.

An Inspiring Letter

The following letter is being sent out to all secretaries in the district:—
"The members of the organization committee of District No. 11 are co-operating with the Central office in the special campaign for increased membership during the present year. We

want to secure a large number of new members during this special February rally. We feel that the membership of our association is not nearly what it should be, and we ask your co-operation in this important effort.

"Is there any reason why you cannot increase your membership very largely during the present year, or even double it or treble it? Our plan is for you to divide the field which you regard as belonging to your local into two or more sections, and appoint a special committee to canvass all residents in each section. This committee should make a thorough canvass and then report to the local. The secretary of the local should be asked to make a report at least every three months to the secretary of our committee, who will in turn report to the Central office. The secretary of our district will give some proper recognition for the best work done by the different committees of each local. The Central office will also recognize the district which does the best organization work. So far there is only one local in district No. 11 that has every farmer and farmer's wife, farmers' sons and daughters, and hired men on their membership roll. The name of this local is the Drummond Creek G.G.A. But there is nothing to prevent all other locals accomplishing the same result if they will get busy on the job.

"We ask you to bring this matter up at your next meeting and appoint your committees and get them to work. Send the names of your organization committee to John Wesson, secretary, Maidstone, Sask., also advise the Central office of what you are doing that they may give your plans publicity and thus encourage other locals. Our district is going to a great deal of expense in this effort, and we want the earnest co-operation of every secretary and of every member. Let us each do his share. If you do not hold regular meetings in your local, call a special meeting and give this matter your best attention, and let us hear from you.

"C. G. DAVIES,
"District Director."
"J. WESSON,
"Secretary."

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS**Belgian Relief Fund**

The following is a list of contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund received at the Central from locals of the S.G.G.A. since the last list was published:— Cardell, \$35; Lanigan W.G.G.A., \$20.73; Kamantha W.G.G.A., \$15.40; North Gully, \$7.45; Kalamazoo,

The Rein-Drive Tractor

Controlled with Reins just like Horses

will be DEMONSTRATED during Convention week, February 11-16, and continuously thereafter at

Regina

It is sure to be one of the attractive features of the

Convention

See our illustrated advertisement in next week's issue. Members, friends and all interested are cordially invited to come and see it in operation.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

Regina

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Gopher Poison

The Grain Growers'

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Gopher Killer

NOT MADE FOR PROFIT

—But—

MADE TO KILL GOPHERS


Our packet contains MORE POISON than any other similar product. Don't pay more for a big packet with LESS POISON. See your Local Secretary or write for full particulars to

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Farmers' Bldg. Regina

Cheap High Grade LUMBER
Guaranteed—You Examine—Then Pay—Write to-day—Don't delay.
Nor-west Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co., Ltd.
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Grain Growers!
 Make Yourself at Home at the
Regina Trading Co's Store
 REGINA SASK.
 "The Best Place to Shop After All"

NORTH STAR DRILLING CO.

 Contracting Well Drillers.
 Boring and Prospecting Drilling
 Manufacturers of well drills and supplies, Engines, Windmills and Supplies, Sand Screens, Sand Points and Dynamite. Also power and Hand Washing Machines and Cream Separators.
GUS PECH FOUNDRY CO.
 Monitor Well Drills and Augers
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Lawson's Shoe Store

 Stylish Footwear
 We carry a large assortment of
 Men's, Women's and Children's
BOOTS AND SHOES
 When in Regina call and inspect our large selection of new spring goods.
 Exclusive Agents for
DOROTHY DODD SHOE FOR WOMEN
LAWSON'S SHOE STORE
 1847 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

Not in the History of the World
 have leather goods been so high. You can save from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. on present prices by sending us your cattle and horse hides to be tanned into Harness and Lace Leathers. We manufacture the best robes in Western Canada out of your cattle or horse hides. A trial will convince. We pay highest prices for Beef Hides F.O.B. your station.
CAMROSE TANNERY CO., Camrose, Alta.

\$13; Neidpath W.G.A., \$25; Thistle G.G.A., \$34.85; total, \$151.43.

Patriotic Fund

The following is a list of contributions to the Patriotic Fund received at the Central from locals of the P.G.G.A. since the last list was published:—Venn, \$44.15; total, \$44.15.

Red Cross Fund

The following is a list of contributions to the Red Cross Fund received at the Central from locals of the S.G.G.A. since the last list was published:—Sagathum, \$11.40; Milestone, \$10.10; Nottingham, \$6.00; Fox, \$13.70; Cardell, \$7.50; Blackley, \$10; Rocanville, \$27.25; Tregarva and Rose Plain, \$44.10; Ames, \$37; Silver Stream, \$7.00; Girvin, \$5.80; Dundurn, \$16; Flaxcombe, \$10; Prairie Flat, \$8.40; Cobourg, \$20; McTavish W.G.G.A., \$47.25; Bothwell, \$13.65; Willmar, \$18.25; Yellowstone, \$73.25; Trossachs, \$10.50; Zealandia, Ltd., \$28; Sunset W.G.G.A., \$51.70; Pleasantdale W.G.G.A., \$6.00; Tyher, \$33.35; Valley Grove, \$14.50; Tweedyside, \$6.10; Dundurn, \$3.25; Plymouth, \$14.55; Burdick, \$20; Khedive, \$4.50; Rodgers, Ltd., \$10.75; Zealandia, \$7.50; Venn, \$12; Broomfield, \$25; Bailey, Ltd., \$9.50; Central (A. Hudson), \$5.00; Cliftonville, \$14.25; Cory, Ltd., \$14.25; Netherhill, \$10.60; Meadow Bank, \$10; Auto Road, \$8.00; Parkbeg Pres. Mission, \$24.55; Tate, \$8.90; Fertile W.G.G.A., \$5.80; Fillmore, \$5.50; Elmore, \$6.50; Border, \$20; Paswegin, \$7.00; Jesmond W.G.G.A., \$25; South Beaver, \$4.85; Henribourg, \$6.50; Centre Hill, \$14; Parkbeg, \$205; Bonnie Brae, \$62; Forest Bank, \$5.40; Edgell, \$11.25; Ormiston, \$36; Paynton, \$15; Cory W.G.G.A., \$9.00; Enterprise, \$100; Henry Tindall, Tremington, \$20; Willowmoor, \$102.25; Chatham, \$35; Fir Mountain, \$240; Kelso Pres. Church, \$2.30; Armstrong, \$107.85; Poplar View, \$100; Eastview W.G.G.A., \$65.55; Eastview G.G.A., \$30.70; Harptree, \$7.45; Union, \$11; Lanigan W.G.G.A., \$20.72; East Gap, \$30.75; Bluecher, \$80; Elbow W.G.G.A., \$15; Imperial, \$3.00; Round Valley, \$40; Outram, \$15.61; Rolling Plains, \$88.75; Mapledale, \$55; Eastview W.G.G.A., \$198.90; Drummond Creek, \$50; Horizon (German), \$7.00; Harptree, \$155; Trossachs, \$50; Winnipeg, \$60; Harptree, \$5.00; Normanton W.G.G.A., \$470; Eastview W.G.G.A., \$30; Clair, \$30; total, \$3,350.58.

SUNNY SOUTH GRAIN GROWERS

At a box social held in the Glenn Lynn schoolhouse on Wednesday evening, December 19, under the able and efficient leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Morgan, the sum of \$61.50 was realized from the sales of boxes, which was donated to the relief of the sufferers of the stricken city of Halifax; and at the annual Christmas tree held in the Sunny South schoolhouse, Friday afternoon, December 21, the further sum of \$36.25 was raised by collections, little children bringing their small sums to help swell the amount and to show their sympathy for their little schoolmates of the bereaved city which is suffering under so great a calamity. The combined sum of \$97.75 resulting from the two above-mentioned events was handed into the proper authorities by R. E. Donnelly, vice-president of the local association.

SPECIAL STUDY PROGRAM

February 10, 1917

Greater production meeting.
 (Getting ready for the spring drive, maximum production from each acre.)

1. Seed selection.
2. Forage and fodder crops.
3. Hogs and cattle.
4. Co-operative marketing.
5. The beef ring.
6. The egg circle.

The members of the Chatham local at Davidson, have recognized in a very practical way the good work that is being done at the front by that great world-wide organization, the Y.M.C.A., and quite recently they showed their appreciation for that work by forwarding to the Central office a money order for the amount of \$42. We will gladly see that this amount reaches the right quarter.

Grain Growers
A Welcome from Regina's Big Store
 February 12th to 15th will be busy days, but not too busy for you to visit our store. We shall be disappointed if we do not see you—so convenient, just opposite City Hall.
 Some of the store conveniences:—
 Rest Room and Writing Room
 Mail Parcel Post Packages
 Long Distance Telephone Booth
 Exchange, Refund, Lost and Found Office
 Express Money Orders
 Information Bureau
 Post Office
 Check and Baggage Room
 Second Floor
 Main Floor
 Main Floor
 Main Floor
 Main Floor
 Main Floor
R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS LIMITED

NOTICE TO GRAIN GROWERS
 We extend a cordial invitation to Delegates to the Grain Growers' Convention to visit us when in Regina. We have just removed to larger premises. Please clip this ad. for reference.
WESTERN IMPLEMENT SUPPLY CO.
 We Handle All Makes of Plow Shares, Binder and Mower Repairs and Farm Specialties.
2220 Dewdney Ave. REGINA, SASK.
 Facing C.P.R. Freight Sheds.

Buy a "Fox"

 The most efficient, best constructed, Automatic One-Man Grain Picker on the Market.
 Lasts a Lifetime and gives Constant Satisfaction.
 We extend an invitation to the delegates attending the Grain Growers' Convention at Regina to visit our office and see our Power Grain Cleaners, Automatic Pickers and Tractor Attachments for Automobiles.
 For Further Particulars Write to—
W. J. BELL
 101 Simpkins Block, REGINA, Sask.

If you are contemplating
 erecting a monument this summer it will pay you to call on us when in the City. We carry a large stock of Scotch, Canadian and American Granite and Blue and White Marble. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Phone 3347
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 In specially assorted lots
 You thus get pleasing variety without unnecessary quantity. All kinds of Lake and Ocean Fish, fresh frozen and salted.
 WRITE FOR COMPLETE PRICE LIST
 A Copy of our Recipe Book, "EAT MORE FISH," sent free with every order.
The Consumers' Fish Company
 Winnipeg, Canada

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

A Record Convention---1,800 in Attendance---Membership Fee Increased---W. H. Wood re-elected

Never before has such a large, earnest and generally enthusiastic representation of farmers gathered in Alberta as met in the First Baptist Church on January 22 for the 10th annual convention of the United Farmers' of Alberta. There were at least 1,200 delegates. No previous year exceeded 750. There were almost as many more visitors and at least 600 of these attended the regular sessions so that rarely was the number of people in the constantly jammed church less than 1,800. This does not include at least 150 delegates and a like number of visitors to the convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta.

The U.F.A. is an organization that breathes the spirit of democracy in a very real manner. Enthusiasm runs high and feeling is often very pronounced but there is always a moderating judgment which keeps equity and tolerance to the foreground and its patriotism is in its democracy, something to be felt rather than heard "like some deep and silent flowing river, safe and navigable to those who know its hidden channels and have mastered the secret of its still swift current." To those who measure it by the barometer of blataney it must remain a closed book. Its spirit has not changed, but is the same satisfactory progressive national and international one it has been in the past. This was well exemplified in the president's address which exhibited the same even tenor and broad interest as in previous years.

The convention opened with God Save the King, followed by the invocation by Rev. J. A. Huntley, pastor of the First Baptist church which so kindly opened its doors to the delegates. He also welcomed them, and the ladies of the congregation did everything possible for the comfort of the delegates especially in regard to meals. Indeed, in this matter Calgary royally welcomed and entertained the convention. Acting Mayor Ruttle welcomed the delegates to the city.

Premier Stewart Addresses Convention

Hon. Chas. Stewart, premier of Alberta, honored the convention with the first speech on the programme. He attributed most of his political success to keeping in close touch with the people. He believed agriculture the paramount industry in the province and as such it needed much carefully prepared legislation. He asked for the fullest co-operation of the U.F.A. in helping him give the best service to the province. He anticipated advanced legislation on public health at the next session along the lines requested by the U.F.A. Mr. Stewart specially appealed for the patriotic fund, of which \$800,000 is to be raised in the province this year, and his appeal met with an enthusiastic reception. He believed this essentially a Dominion rather than a provincial obligation, but since it had again been decided to raise it in the same manner he must do all humanly possible to discharge our full duty to the soldiers in the trenches.

Greetings From the U.F.W.A.

The president's address and secretary's report are published elsewhere in this issue. Mrs. Walter Parlyb, president of the United Farm Women of Alberta, whose address to that body is given elsewhere in this issue, also brought greetings to the men's meeting. Growth of membership in the U.F.W.A. has been slower than desirable, partly because of the great amount of extra work farm women had to do. In view of the impossibility of getting domestic help she urged that the women's convention ask for a removal of duty from all labor-saving devices in the farm home as well as from other machinery. She urged the formation of women's locals without delay. The social and spiritual problems of the districts could never be solved without the aid and sympathy of the women themselves.

Mrs. Parlyb urged the matter of school field days. At the school field day in her district last year something like 13 schools were represented. The school winning most points was given a shield by the S.U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. This is to be competed for each year, the name of each year's winner being placed on the shield. This year it was won by a little rural school competing against two consolidated schools and one two-teacher village school. The women's section is working to have every local represented by a farm boy at conferences for boys of teen age held in northern and southern Alberta. A conference for teen age girls on similar lines has been promised for the spring. This is being organized by the University Women's Club of Edmonton. These conferences will help to develop young leaders, badly needed in the organization. All the locals should have junior branches.

Much Red Cross and other patriotic fund work had been done during the year. Mrs. Parlyb drew a graphic picture of the pitiful condition of some of the war sufferers and made a powerful appeal for the payment of the debt of honor all owe to the men in the trenches, a debt which only the vilest type of being could ignore.

Rev. Major G. W. Kerby made an appeal to the convention for the support of the organization in the enforcement of the Military Service Act. R. B. Bennett asked for all the assistance possible

stitution to this effect carried with only two dissenting votes among 1200. There was a great burst of enthusiasm over this. Several speakers emphasized the importance of getting organizers to work and of carrying on more progressive educational work both from an individual and an organization standpoint. Only by more money could this be done. There should be some one travelling to explain many things to the locals and the young men should be stirred up.

The second great event of the morning was the unanimous re-election of H. W. Wood as president. Never was there a grander burst of applause in a farmers' organization than the ovation tendered Mr. Wood. There was not a dissenting voice; nothing but a reiterated chorus of wild applause and cheers. Mr. Wood made a fitting reply. Opportunities for other kinds of high service had come to him during the year but no position in the gift of the people of Canada was so precious to him as that of president of the United Farmers of Alberta. He liked the work and believed that whatever qualifications he had for helping the common people fitted better into his present office than any other he knew. He realized the greatness of his responsibility and said in all candor, "I have tried at all times to serve the best interests of this organization. I have always acted according to my interpretation of the right and I will never willingly do a thing that is

400,000 total business at a total cost of losses and expenses of \$1,680,000. Thus the percentage of cost was six and three eighths per cent. The claims of all four years had been paid in full and all indebtedness discharged at the bank.

Whereas in the four years ending and including 1917, the municipal hail insurance board paid claims of \$1,604,000 at a total cost, including loans, of \$1,680,000 or a total cost of about six and three eighths per cent.; insurance written by the line companies for the same four years totalled \$26,400,000. The premiums on this cost eight and one half per cent. or a total of \$2,244,000. Under the municipal co-operative plan at the rate of six and three eighths per cent. operated by the board the cost would have been \$1,680,000, a saving to the farmers of \$564,000.

Three Factors of New Plan

The new plan proposed three prime factors of outstanding importance. First, a flat rate of assessment on cropped area only over the entire province. The old plan was a flat rate on all land in the insurance district, plus an extra assessment on the cropped area. In 1914 the money derived from the flat rate was considerable but recently this has become quite negligible. The new plan would not strike the small man with a little acreage so heavily as the old rate and would be decidedly more equitable even though it would perhaps bear a little less heavily on those who are purely speculators. Secondly, the idea of absolute compulsion would be eliminated by permitting withdrawal. Third, the board would have to provide against delays in payment. Previously it had no power of borrowing except for administration purposes. No money could be borrowed for payment of claims. If the competition of private companies was to be met payments would have to be made within 30 days. The board, he believed, could show the banks by its annual statements that all levies had been paid and the municipalities had made good. He believed that the banks would give the proper credit. The Government would be asked to guarantee the payment of claims within 30 days. The rate would be struck on the area under crop after all losses were estimated, say about October 1. Mr. Malcolm said that on an average of 6,000,000 acres with a total insurance at \$36,000,000 the actual cost per year would be \$2,291,111. Adding a fifteen per cent. surplus of \$343,666 for a safe margin this would make a total premium at the rate of less than seven and a half per cent. Resolutions embodying the essential parts of the new plan were submitted by the board of directors as follows and passed separately and in toto:—

Municipal Co-operative Hail Insurance

Resolved that the following outline of a municipal co-operative hail insurance scheme be presented to the tenth annual convention of the U.F.A. for discussion and adoption.

Clause 1.—That we favor a Hail Insurance scheme in which the income shall be derived from the crop area only, the rate of levy for income shall be made by the hail insurance board of a sufficient rate per acre to pay the indemnity, the administration expenses, and to create a surplus of not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 20 per cent. of the indemnity of that year, provided that when the surplus shall have totalled eight per cent. of the amount of insurance in force the levy for this purpose shall cease until such time as the surplus shall again be below said eight per cent.

Clause 2.—That we favor an organization in which the chairman or duly appointed representatives of the municipal units shall at an annual meeting elect a board of directors under whose supervision the plan shall be carried out.

Continued on Page 28

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA OFFICERS FOR 1918

The following officers were elected at the U.F.A. convention in Calgary for the ensuing year: President, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; first vice-president, P. Baker, Ponoka; second vice-president, W. D. Trego, Gleichen; third vice-president, J. W. Leedy, Whitecourt; fourth vice-president, Rice Sheppard, Edmonton. Directors: Bow River, G. A. Forster, Pandora; East and West Calgary, William Lowe, Crossfield; Battle River, H. E. Spencer, Edgerton; MacLeod, S. S. Sears, Nanton; Lethbridge, T. C. King, Raymond; Victoria, F. W. Smith, Sedgewick; East and West Edmonton, Joshua Fletcher, Grand Prairie; Strathcona, C. W. Carroll, Leduc; Red Deer, Joseph Stauffer, Olds; Medicine Hat, C. A. Harris, Fairacres.

in the carrying on of the work of the Red Cross. Rev. S. W. Fallis, representing the chairman of the Methodist Association of Alberta, brought greetings from that association. W. Brent, of the Calgary Y.M.C.A., told of the great work of that association at the front. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of magazines and one million sheets of writing paper monthly were distributed, among other things, to men overseas. A building costing \$75,000 is now being erected on the Strand, for the Canadian Y.M.C.A. The association had been asked to undertake much of the work of vocational education during the period of post war reconstruction. Dr. Torrey, of Edmonton university, is now establishing university work among soldiers overseas. A new home has been started in Switzerland, where Canadian soldiers can be taken and enjoy Canadian winter sports during convalescence instead of wandering off to Paris. All the work of the Y.M. had been possible only through the foundation established by the local branches like that in Calgary. Over 600 members from Calgary are in uniform today. The convention was most agreeably entertained following these addresses by a short speech from J. W. Leedy, now a well known figure in Alberta.

Membership Fee to be Doubled

Tuesday evening the delegates were royally entertained by the city of Calgary and board of trade at a dance in Al Azhar Temple. Wednesday morning was marked by three events of outstanding importance. The first was a decision to raise the annual membership fee to two dollars. After some slight discussion a motion to amend the con-

wrong just because it might prove popular with a certain class or section of the membership. I appreciate the honor from the bottom of my heart and I consider it second to none in the Dominion.

Hail Insurance Discussed

The third important event of this session was the introduction of the hail insurance discussion. The report of the board of directors said: "Your board, after consultation with a committee from the hail insurance board of Alberta, have worked out a joint scheme which appears to us a practical solution of this phase of the hail insurance problem, and the same will be submitted at this convention." E. H. Malcolm, chairman of the hail insurance board, explained the new plan suggested. He traced very briefly the growth of hail insurance. Some were doubtless disappointed at times with co-operative insurance, but he did not believe "half the lies told were true." He quoted figures on the total hail insurance done in Alberta as follows: In 1913 four companies on 594,493 acres, wrote \$3,665,574. In 1917 over 20 companies on more than 3,000,000 acres, wrote over \$20,000,000. The experience of hail insurance companies had been about as follows:

Year	Companies	Premiums	Losses and Expenses
1913	10	\$ 302,929	\$ 304,079
1914	11	381,496	385,646
1916	20	1,237,349	1,381,726

Total . . . \$1,921,774 \$2,071,451
In 1917 the same story was generally true. For the years 1913 to 1917 the hail insurance board had written \$26,

U.F.W.A. Forging Ahead

Splendid Year's Work Reported---Many Inspiring Addresses Heard---Important Resolutions Passed

Unprecedented progress was the keynote of the annual convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta held in Calgary on January 22, 23, 24 and 25. The women's section of the association which three years ago was an experiment, is today justifying the faith of its pioneers. From a very small body of women who attended the convention of the United Farmers of Alberta with their husbands and who saw the need for definite and defined action among farm women, this nucleus has grown to such proportions that it is ranked among the foremost in the province. The convention held last week, and which was successful beyond expectation, is but an indication of the distinguished and important place the organized farm women are to play in the building up of the west.

The opening session of the convention was held in conjunction with that of the United Farmers' association. The women's convention proper opened on the afternoon of Tuesday, January 22. Mrs. Kirby, president of the Calgary Local Council of Women conveyed to the farm women greetings of welcome from her organization. The president's address and the report of the secretary were read. Both showed a year of splendid progress and high endeavor and are printed in full elsewhere in The Guide. In the afternoon the delegates and visitors were entertained informally to tea in the Palliser. This happy function served to banish formality and to create a real and friendly convention spirit, which was carried throughout.

Mrs. Parlbay Again President

Wednesday morning's session was opened by the reading of the directors' reports. These reports showed also splendid progress in organization. Perhaps the greatest marked endeavor was along patriotic lines. These reports will appear in The Guide at a later date in full. After the directors' reports the election of president and vice-president took place. Miss Jean Reid of Alix, was unanimously re-elected honorary president. Mrs. Walter Parlbay of Alix was re-elected president by acclamation. There was not a dissenting voice and the occasion was one of high tribute to the woman who has so ably carried the organization through three years of strenuous work. Mrs. J. H. Ross of Duhamel was elected vice-president.

Work Among Girls

The address of the morning session was given by Miss Montgomery of the extension department, University of Alberta. Miss Montgomery's attendance has become a happy feature of the convention and her address this year was especially appreciated. Miss Montgomery spoke as a representative of the Edmonton Women's University club on work that organization is undertaking for the teen-age girls of Alberta. Miss Montgomery pointed out that the increasing number of girls who are being thrust into positions of responsibility and trust makes imperative greater and more expert training. The speaker pointed out that the aims of the University club were the promoting of higher education for women. An educational committee had been appointed to investigate the educational situation in Alberta and report to the club. The first year's work was in connection with the schools of Edmonton, the second year with the education of the mentally defective, and this, the third year, to an endeavor to promote higher education among girls. The girls of the country were a problem which deeply concerned the members of this committee. Conditions are such that the vast majority of country girls are forced to leave school with a very meagre education. The need for a four-fold education, physical, mental, spiritual, and service, was recognized. Conferences are taking care of this four-square development among boys. The

committee decided that a similar movement among girls might be an excellent beginning.

The University Club approved of the report of the committee and authorized it to proceed with any plans it might make. Miss Montgomery told of the hearty support received from the organizations whose co-operation was sought. They included churches of all denominations, the department of education, the Y.W.C.A., the United Farm Women, the Women's Institute, I.O.D.E., and the business institutions employing women. The Dominion Y.W.C.A. council was communicated with in regard to a girls' work secretary for Alberta. The speaker said that to the committee's surprise they learned that the Alberta Federated Sunday School Association had been working along a similar line. She said that at the present time the University Club with its co-operating societies and the Federated S.S.A., were trying to amalgamate the two plans and make possible a feasible conference scheme. Rev. J. B. Westman of the Federated Sunday School Association made the announcement that the first girls' conference would be held in Calgary in Easter week.

At the Wednesday afternoon session

to wear herself out at once. Women would bring loyalty to politics; loyalty not to partisan politics but to high principle. Then largely they would bring their financial and economic experience. Women were the economists at home, why could they not bring that experience to the wider field of national finance? She pointed out that women could not work along moral lines without sooner or later running into finance. She touched at length on questions of social disease, temperance, the equal standard of morals, and the problem of the mental defectives. In concluding her address Mrs. McKinney asked that women bring just themselves to political life.

Problems of One-Roomed Schools

Thursday morning's first address was by Miss Holmes, of the Ripley School District near Alix, on What the Rural School can do with Particular Reference to Hot Lunches. Miss Holmes is the teacher of a one-roomed rural school which is making a wonderful success of its work. Her address was particularly valuable in that light and from the fact that she is actually engaged in the building of the character of her pupils under what were once adverse and discouraging circumstances. In her

UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA OFFICERS FOR 1918

The following officers were elected at the U.F.W.A. Convention at Calgary for the ensuing year: Hon. President, Miss Jean Reid, Alix, re-elected by acclamation; president, Mrs. Walter Parlbay, Alix, re-elected by acclamation; vice-president, Mrs. J. H. Ross, Duhamel. Directors: East and West Edmonton and Strathcona, Mrs. Geo. F. Root, Wetaskiwin; Victoria, Mrs. J. H. Ross, Duhamel; McLeod, Mrs. Marion L. Sears, Nanton; Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, Mrs. Ralph Davey, Jenner and Mrs. Paul Carr, Birdsholme; Bow River, Mrs. Jean Stevenson, Craigmyle; East and West Calgary and Red Deer, Mrs. A. M. Lucas, Carstairs; Battleford, Mrs. A. M. Postans, Heath and Mrs. Alice E. Dowler, Veteran.

Miss Mary MacIsaac, superintendent of the Alberta Women's Institutes, conveyed the greetings of that organization to the United Farm Women. She spoke of the splendid contributions both were making to the rural life of the province and wished the U.F.W.A. every success.

Mrs. S. V. Haight, vice-president of the W.S.G.G.A. brought greetings from the Saskatchewan organization. She told of the splendid work farm women of Saskatchewan were doing and paid high tribute to the splendid co-operation existing between the two organizations. Mrs. Haight's address was instructive and inspirational.

Women in Politics

Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, M.L.A. for Claresholm, gave an excellent address on Women in Politics. She said that women were now on the inside of political circles and were no longer merely on the outside looking in. The speaker said that the beginning of the whole broadening sphere of women's endeavor came when they received educational rights. Mrs. McKinney said, "When you educate a people you can no longer keep that people in subjection." She said that the ideal of the new womanhood was a woman who wished only to be of service to humanity. Politics in the science of government. For women her entry into politics contained no new experience. It was merely a little enlarging of vision, really house-keeping on a national basis. She pointed out several contributions which women will bring into the political world. The first she said was themselves, just the fact that women were there would be of inestimable influence. Another contribution is her persistence. Had the pioneer women not persisted the men would never have remained in the country. A splendid point Mrs. McKinney made in her address was the great need for mothers to conserve their energy and strength so that it be spread over a long period of years rather than be used in a few. A mother had no moral right

schools she has from 20 to 30 children in all grades from one to nine.

In speaking of hot lunches she said that when she discovered her pupils eating a frozen dry lunch in five minutes and devoting fifty-five minutes to mischief she decided that a different arrangement was imperative. She began her hot lunches in an unpretentious way. Cocoa was the first hot dish. At first the teacher made the cocoa but later girls made it under the supervision of the teacher and finally younger girls under the supervision of the more responsible. Soup was shortly added. The cost of supplying a cup of soup to each child was one cent per pupil per day. Gradually other dishes were added, all at a minimum of expense to the child. Miss Holmes spoke at length on the work in connection with the school gardens. She pointed out the impetus and stimulus given to school gardening when the pupils knew that the products were to be used for the school lunches.

Miss Holmes advocated women on school boards. She thought that more explicit attention might be paid to details of heating, ventilation, cleanliness, decoration and pictures if women were trustees. She thought a more sympathetic co-operation between teachers and pupils was necessary to make the rural school fill its place in the community. The need for organized play received a share of her attention. In her school she had basket-ball and baseball; these games she supervised. There were other games for the younger children. Miss Holmes said that each rural school should subscribe to at least two magazines, one on school matters and the other on current events. She pointed out the great help the U.F.W.A. might be to the rural school. This help might take tangible form in prizes, competitions, shields, etc. Miss Holmes' paper was followed by an animated and intensely interesting discussion.

The work of the Alberta Social Service League was presented by Rev. A. W. Coone of Edmonton. He said "We must

present a solid front against evil and immorality. We need a larger vision for we know that no national, social, private or provincial life can exist unless on a sound moral basis." He briefly mentioned recent temperance legislation. Since the Alberta temperance legislation has been enacted the speaker pointed out that the consumption of liquor in this province had been reduced 75 per cent. and that the number of arrests for drunkenness had been reduced 87 per cent. Christmas retail business was 40 per cent. higher than last year, a direct result, the speaker alleged, of the temperance legislation. Mr. Coone briefly explained the recent Dominion temperance legislation and pointed out that a large extent of the work of the coming year will be the enforcing of the laws placed on the statute books. He dwelt on child welfare and quoted Secretary of War Baker as saying, "The cradle is more dangerous than the trenches, the soldier in the trench has seven times the chances that the baby in the cradle has." Mr. Coone spoke briefly on the social diseases but this was taken up very fully by Dr. Lincoln. He announced a series of Baby Welfare Weeks for Alberta for the spring.

Preventable Diseases

Dr. Lincoln, president of the Alberta Medical Association spoke on the matter of public health. His address was instructive and fearless and presented in no uncertain terms the public health situation as it is today. Dr. Lincoln said that diseases to which human flesh was heir might be defined into three classes:

1.—Those diseases which are hereditary, with which people are born and over which they have no control. These diseases are mostly mental.

2.—Those diseases which are inevitable and so far uncontrollable such as old age, cancer and accidents.

3.—Preventable diseases. It is these diseases with which public health and sanitation have to do. Dr. Lincoln said if the people demand a progressive policy in health matters they must be prepared to "foot the bill." He said that more persons have died from preventable diseases since the beginning of the war than have been killed at the front. He stated that during 1916, 1,200 babies under one year of age died in Alberta and possibly 600 or 800 died needlessly. Untrained mothers, dirty milk, flies, filth and wrong methods of feeding were responsible for the large number of needless deaths.

In dealing with infectious diseases Dr. Lincoln said that the safe-guarding of the public rested with the public. Whooping cough and measles were more fatal than diphtheria. Mortality of women during pregnancy was very high in Alberta. The speaker gave two reasons; first, a large number were foreign women who did not provide for themselves adequate medical and nursing attention, and second, many communities were remote from all medical facilities. Dr. Lincoln pointed out that tuberculosis carried off a large number of persons and that for every death from tuberculosis there were from eight to ten people suffering from the disease. He spoke briefly on the new sanitarium which has been promised to Alberta. Two things were absolutely necessary to consider in the choosing of a site for such a building, first, a large tract of good farming land, and second, that it be easily accessible and near some large centre of population.

Dr. Lincoln spoke long and plainly on the subject of venereal diseases, a question that is very much to the fore these days. In explanation of the diseases he said that they were infectious or germ diseases, transmissible from one person to another. They are especially difficult diseases to cope with. It was very difficult to know how widespread the diseases were, but that it is said a conservative estimate is that between 50 and 60 per cent. of the adult male

Continued on Page 43

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D.,
D.O.L., President.
H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
V. O. BROWN, Superintendent of Central
Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000. RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

BANKING SERVICE

This Bank provides every facility for the prompt and efficient transaction of all kinds of banking business.

Wheat at \$2.21 and Farm Lands

A quick return from an improved highly cultivated tract of land is what is desired these days by the average farmer, who knows that the price is going to remain high for some time to come, in view of the world-wide grain shortage and European conditions. Such a tract we have, not far from Winnipeg, which, at present prices with average returns only, will pay for itself in two years. There are

2,400 ACRES AT ONLY \$27.80 PER ACRE

of which about 1,400 acres are cultivated, 700 acres of them being in summer-fallow; extensive fencing, excellent house, barns and granary, and magnificent well water. Two other farms of 640 acres and 800 acres, but closer to Winnipeg, similarly improved, only \$20 and \$35 per acre each. Terms easy and within reach of anyone.

Apply to

THE STANDARD TRUSTS COMPANY

346 MAIN STREET

Administrators

WINNIPEG

Your Responsibility

THE feeling of responsibility which the true officer has for the lives of his soldiers grows in intensity as he gets to know and love his men, and deserves their devotion in return.

Every true man protects his wife and children even though the offence be only an injurious word. His feeling of responsibility for his loved ones grows with the years.

Too often he realizes when it is too late that he desires his responsibility for their care to continue after he has passed away.

Wealth may come and go. The most certain way to discharge your responsibility is by means of Life Insurance.

Nearly fifty thousand Canadian homes are protected by means of Mutual Policies.

The terms of Mutual Policies are liberal and include every modern feature.

Write for folder entitled, "Fifty Fundamental Facts."

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

NOVA SCOTIA BANK REPORTS

The Bank of Nova Scotia, the annual statement of which appears in this issue, is the second oldest bank in Canada in active operation. This is the 86th statement to be submitted to the shareholders. The bank's record continues to be one of increasing strength and of successful and aggressive management. Profits for the year amounted to \$1,295,315 an increase of \$43,277 over those of 1916, which, added to the \$584,654 brought forward from the previous years, made \$1,879,969 available for distribution. Of this sum \$910,000 was taken to pay the usual dividend; \$65,000 was paid as a war tax on circulation; contributions totalling \$44,700 were made to the Patriotic and Red Cross funds; \$50,000 to the officers' pension fund and \$150,000 was written off bank premises. A donation of \$100,000 out of the year's profits was made to the Halifax relief fund. These appropriations left \$560,270 to be carried over into the current year as undivided profits. The capital and reserve remains unchanged at \$6,500,000 and \$12,000,000 for the year. The circulation on December 31 stood at \$12,171,423, an increase of over \$4,000,000 for the year. Deposits, interest and non-interest bearing, are greater by \$16,513,000 than the year previous, the total now being \$104,338,171. Of this total, \$138,297,245 an increase for the year of over \$22,000,000. Actual cash in hand and in the central gold reserve amounts to 22.37 per cent. of the total liabilities to the public. An increase of around \$12,000,000 in the various Government securities is reported. Railway and other bonds appear for less than last year by about \$960,000. The total bank premises and real estate held is about the same and other items show but little change.

THE RED PLAGUE OF FIRE

During 1917, fire losses in Canada amounted to \$23,251,604. The loss in each month of the year was as follows:

January	\$2,176,594
February	2,487,706
March	2,766,431
April	1,804,422
May	1,235,767
June	1,392,448
July	1,450,073
August	1,628,233
September	1,755,104
October	1,002,969
November	1,284,517
*December	4,267,340

*Losses during last week of December incomplete.

The number of fires reported totalled 14,092, but over \$15,500,000 of damage resulted from 76 fires. One hundred and ninety-eight persons were burned to death during the year, exclusive of lives lost by fire in the Halifax disaster. Over 80 per cent. of the fires in Canada are easily preventable.

THE SAFETY OF INSURANCE

Experience may show that, of 10,000 dwellings having an aggregate value of \$50,000,000, fifty are damaged by fire every year and a loss of \$250,000 entailed. Experience does not indicate, however, which 50 of the 10,000 will be burned next year nor the proportion of damage that will be done in any one. Consequently, each individual owner, where there is no system of insurance, is liable at any time to the total loss of his investment. But, assuming that these 10,000 property owners combine into one group, it is clear that they substitute for individual uncertainty a definite knowledge. Upon the basis of past experience, the annual loss upon the whole group will amount to \$250,000, and it, therefore, follows that an assessment of one-half of one per cent. upon the valuation of each individual's property will provide sufficient funds to reimburse the loss of the entire group. The element of probability, when distributed over a group, becomes a certainty, and the larger the group the greater the certainty.

In its commercial aspect, fire insurance is an accumulation of funds to meet future eventualities by applying the law of average to losses by fire. Damage to any given building, in any given location, within any given space

When to Make Your Will

The time to make your will is now, while you are in good health and can exercise the same sound judgment in dividing your estate that you possessed while accumulating it.

You are invited to name as your executor—

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

THE Huron & Erie MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)

COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH

Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH

McLeod Building, Edmonton

Do It NOW

WHAT?

Call on

THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY
REGINA

and have your Will drawn free of charge.

Western Trust Company

"Official Administrators"
Regina, Sask.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Estab. 1848. — Funds \$50,000,000.
Low Premiums. — Liberal Policies.
AGENTS WANTED
Apply to Branch Office, Winnipeg

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

A Western Bank Established to Meet Western Needs.

Capital (Authorized) \$6,000,000
Capital (Paid Up) 1,431,200
Ret and Undivided Profits \$48,554

LOANS ON LIVESTOCK

We will make liberal advances to Farmers in good standing for the purchase of livestock, or to provide feed until present stock of cattle and hogs can be finished and marketed.

Branches Throughout the West



Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Money to Loan

For terms of twenty years (when shorter terms are not preferred by the borrower) repayable by equal annual payments which include both principal and interest—the surest and cheapest plan yet devised for the gradual extinction of a debt.

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager
Saskatchewan Branch, Regina, Sask.

W. T. OREIGHTON, Manager
Alberta Branch, Edmonton, Alta.

SALESMEN AND DISTRICT MANAGERS WANTED Merchants' Casualty Co.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY CHAMBERS
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The most liberal Health and Accident Policy in Canada at \$1.00 per month.

THERE'S MONEY FOR FARMERS

in selling LIFE INSURANCE

One young farmer last year averaged over \$400 per month selling our Policies. Another averaged \$250 per month.

You can do likewise!

OUR POLICIES ARE EASY TO SELL

Enquire:

J. W. W. STEWART
Managing Director

MONARCH LIFE
WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

of time, is a matter of uncertainty. With the combination of a number of separate buildings into a group, the element of probability is introduced. It is in the application of this principle that a distinct gain to society is apparent in the institution of insurance.—"Fire Waste in Canada."

U.F.A. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following is the financial statement of the United Farmers of Alberta, presented at the convention held last week in Calgary:

Revenue Account, Year Ending Dec. 31, 1917	
Expenditure	
To Salaries:	
Office	\$3,544.10
Secretary	2,000.00
President	1,595.96
	\$7,140.06
To Office Expenses:	
Rent	\$1,140.00
Postage	1,130.17
Stationery	666.92
Printing	584.79
Sundries	183.49
Taxes	60.59
Multi-graphing	58.63
Audit, 1916	50.00
Audit, 1917	50.00
Freight and Express	35.74
Subscriptions to Papers	32.50
Board of Trade Membership	22.50
Bonding	10.00
	4,025.38
To Officers' Expenses	2,731.53
To Organising Expenses	808.35
To U.F.W.A.:	
Salary	\$312.09
Officers' Expenses	227.40
Organising Expenses	136.90
	676.39
To Special Grant to Secretary	500.00
To Convention, 1917, loss	399.05
To Affiliation Fees:	
Canadian Council of Agriculture	\$200.00
Western Canada Livestock Union	25.00
	225.00
	\$16,505.71

Income	
By Subscriptions:	
Men	\$7,687.40
Women	493.25
Juniors	21.25
At Large	9.00
Life Members	64.00
	\$8,274.90
By Donations:	
Department of Agriculture	\$2,000.00
Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.	1,000.00
Grain Growers' Grain Co. (for year 1916)	750.00
Miscellaneous	310.25
	4,060.25
Hail Insurance	3,128.33
Annual Report	194.55
Miscellaneous:	
Supplies	\$287.69
Adv. Circulars	96.10
Buttons	71.57
Comms. G. G. Guide	68.60
Affiliation Fees	45.09
Certificates	40.00
Resolutions	25.00
Photos	16.10
Legal	13.00
Interest and Exchange	6.01
	660.07
Balance, being excess of expenditure over income	178.61
	\$16,505.71

Balance Sheet, Dec. 31, 1917

Assets	
Cash in Bank (General Account)	\$474.04
Cash in Bank (Savings Account)	1,035.26
Cash in Bank (Hail Account)	181.66
Cash in Hand	3.58
	\$1,694.54
Accounts Receivable	152.50
Supplies	\$230.30
Buttons	193.92
	424.22
Office Furniture	2,176.20
	\$4,447.46
Liabilities	
United Grain Growers Ltd.	\$1,483.85
Sundry Small Creditors	227.84
Balance, being surplus	2,735.77
	\$4,447.46

Subject to Report, certified correct.

GEORGE W. GRANT, Auditor.

Calgary, 17th January, 1918.

TRUST FUND ACCOUNT

The following is the statement of receipts and disbursements of the U.F.A. in connection with the various Relief Funds as at December 31, 1917:

Fund	Amount Received	Amount Paid Over	On Hand
Belgian Relief Fund	\$4,384.40	\$4,384.40	
Red Cross Fund	6,872.55	6,872.55	
Canadian Patriotic Fund	1,684.75	1,684.75	
U.F.A. Patriotic Fund	2,253.55	2,124.00	\$129.55
Y.M.C.A. Military Branch	2,784.02	2,784.02	20.00
Serbian Relief Fund	96.50	96.50	
Polish Relief Fund	144.50	144.50	
Sundry Funds	49.14	49.14	
Total	\$18,269.41	\$18,119.86	\$149.55

NORTHWESTERN LIFE POLICIES

Head Office: WINNIPEG "SECURITY UNASSAILABLE"

Manitoba Short Term Loans

Rural Credit Societies are Helping Farmers to Plan and Manage

Want a loan to buy seed—stock your farm—break new land—pay help, or increase production? If so, ask for information and Booklet.

SECRETARY

MANITOBA RURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Every Contingency Provided For

The Manufacturers Life

Our guaranteed Life and Endowment Policies carry a Disability Privilege which is the last word in complete protection. This privilege provides that in case of total and permanent disability not only does the payment of subsequent premiums cease, but in addition, the Company will pay a monthly income of Ten Dollars for each Thousand Dollars of insurance, and at maturity of the policy the full amount will be payable without any deduction whatsoever. This multiple protection provides for every contingency. Write for full particulars to-day.



THE Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE

TORONTO, CANADA

Cost of Insurance

Did it ever occur to you that the daily cost of \$1,000 Life Insurance from ages 25 to 35 is SIX TO SEVEN CENTS, from ages 25 to 45, SEVEN TO ELEVEN CENTS, from 45 to 65 is SIX-

TEEN TO TWENTY-ONE CENTS?

Too cheap to go without, is it not?

Write for Particulars giving occupation and year of birth.

The Western Empire Life Assurance Co.

Head Office: 701 Somerset Building

Winnipeg, Canada

BIG MONEY in TRAPPING THIS YEAR

RAW FURS

FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—96 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information. Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices. Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

John Hallam Limited

515 HALLAM BUILDING, TORONTO.

Necessity for Production Greater Than Ever Before

An Appeal to the Farmer is Made by Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in His Annual Address.

THE CONDITIONS AS THEY EXIST PORTRAYED IN PLAIN LANGUAGE

After dealing with the subject of the various kinds of war supplies made in Canada, Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in his address at the annual meeting of the shareholders said:

We have made an attempt also to follow the purchases of such ordinary articles as wheat, cheese and meats. It is understood that the purchases in Canada by the Wheat Export Company of wheat and oats from this year's crop will reach 350 million dollars in value, and that there have been shipped cheese valued at between 30 and 40 million dollars and a large supply of meats, partly the product of Canada, and partly from animals bred in the United States, but cured here. The published returns are not easy to follow, but we appear to have exported, during the year ending March, 1917, live animals, including horses, to the value of 15 millions and meats to the value of over 60 millions; against this we have apparently imported meats to the value of about 25 millions. For the six months ending September the totals of both imports and exports, measured only by value, are on a basis 50 per cent. higher than for the previous year.

These figures show some of the activities of the Canadian people in the way of production, but the need is greater, in some directions much greater, than ever before. The outpouring of supplies of all kinds, from wheat to shells, must go on, but the most crying needs are for sea-going ships, aircraft and those forms of food which are more necessary than others to sustain life in its fullest vigor and without a sufficient supply of which the allied nations are threatened with starvation. The supply of wheat is vital, and the losses of shipping add enormously to the difficulty of obtaining supplies from the southern half of the world. At the same time the scarcity of labor makes the life of the North American farmer so difficult that he needs all our sympathy, and should have all the assistance which the city worker or student can give him in summer time.

THE FOOD QUESTION

One of the most valuable foods for the soldier is bacon. He can apparently do more fighting on it than on anything else. In the United States, when necessary, breeding stock and help in other forms is being supplied to farmers to ensure the largest possible production of bacon, and associations of breeders have been formed for the purpose of distributing well-bred stock. This is being done by men who realize that if we fail in producing greater quantities of bacon than ever before, we shall fail in our duty to the soldiers. In this country we have been occupied in an effort to place the blame for the high price of an article, which, beyond any doubt, we ought not to consume in large quantities just now, and we have apparently forgotten that the price has gone up mainly because bacon is vital to carrying on the war, and that if we do anything to lessen the efforts of the producers, the price will certainly be much higher next year than it is now. In England well-to-do people are standing in line for their food supplies, and they, at least, are learning that the talk of famine is not a story to frighten children

with, but a terrible possibility. The harvests have not been plentiful and the danger is as real as the menace of the submarines. We ask the farmer, in spite of the great difficulties which confront him, to produce to the last ounce, but how can we make our city people save food, remembering that every ounce saved will provide food elsewhere for those who without it must starve?

HIGH COST OF LIVING

We are living in a time of social unrest affecting greater areas of disturbance than the world has ever known. We are experiencing this unrest at a time of which it may be said that those who live in our part of the world were never so easily able to obtain employment suited to their varied capacities, never so highly paid, so far as those are concerned who aid in the production of goods for sale, never so prosperous, using the word in a material sense. The price of everything, however, was almost never so high, and the purchasing power of the dollar has declined so much and so rapidly that people with a more or less fixed income suffer keenly, while those who earn more money than they could have conceived possible a few years ago, are disappointed and apparently surprised to find that everything else has advanced in price in proportion to their high wages. Out of this turmoil has come a bitterness towards all who, by any stretch of fancy, can be held responsible for existing conditions, a bitterness often without any real basis, and which is accompanied by explosions of wrath directed at whatever happens to be the nearest object of criticism, but, if continued, and kept at fever heat as it has been of late, promises ill for our country after the war. I am aware that I shall be accused of defending Capital and what are called the Big Interests, but there must be many readers of the annual addresses made by the officers of this Bank who will believe that we try as faithfully as we are able to portray conditions as they exist.

RESULT OF WAR

Nothing in the end is to be gained by blaming the premier or the food controller, the provision dealer or the farmer, for high prices which are not merely a result of the war but a result of war requirements so peremptory that the question of cost almost disappears. The conditions arising out of the war are at the bottom of most of our troubles, and what is necessary is not only fair dealing on the part of those who supply the wants of the people, but patience, and some remnant of belief in our fellow-men, on the part of those who feel the pinch and who, perhaps naturally, would like to punish somebody. If dealers have combined to put up prices, let them be punished, but apparently we are complaining because dealers, in buying from producers, did not combine to lower prices or to keep them down. The needs of the war are, however, so great that no combination can control prices either in one way or the other.

PERSONAL THRIFT

We have been told that we should save money, not for our own benefit so much as because we should not spend on unnecessary things the money needed to carry on the war. It is even more necessary that we should eat less, again not so much because we need to save for ourselves, but because if we do not eat less others across the sea must go hungry. If we have men, money and food we shall win. If we fail in any of these we may lose. Individual tests, particularly in hotels and restaurants, show that very large savings can be made wherever the effort is directed to that end, but the difficulty is to make advice, or even the regulations of the Food Controller, effective in a country which produces food largely in excess of its own requirements and where economy in the use of food is thought to be evidence of a mean and sordid disposition. It is not, however, enough that we should eat less, but that we should as far as possible replace some articles of food, especially white bread and bacon, with others. There is a satisfactory increase in the use of fish, but only a small fraction of our people are responding in any degree to the call to economize. England has reduced the supply of sugar per capita per annum from 93 pounds to 26. Our normal supply is 90 pounds and we are not reducing it yet. Working in harmony with the United States, an order-in-council has been passed prohibiting the export, except to places within the empire, of food and relative commodities, unless a license has been obtained.

FOOD CONSERVATION

The Food Controller is bringing under license the milling and packing industries, and is controlling the refining and distribution of sugar. The license system will also be applied to fish, fruit, vegetables, groceries, package cereals, milk, etc. In our London Manager's Review of Business Conditions the following deeply significant words will be found:—

"Too much importance cannot be attached to the steps that may be taken in the United States and Canada towards conserving food-stuffs, with a view to increasing the amount available for export to the Allies. The shortage of food, with which all the belligerents are confronted, and the difficulty of increasing production, owing to the lack of available man power, may hasten, or even prove the dominating factor, in bringing about a cessation of hostilities."

He means, of course, that such a shortage may prevent us from continuing the war until we can end it on our own terms. Do you wonder, therefore, that we return so often to this subject? Difficult as the problem may be, we must produce more, and we must eat less, otherwise some of those who are dearest to us across the sea must starve and we may lose our chance of dictating a peace, the nature of which shall be a guarantee that our children shall not have to fight again for those liberties which are now in jeopardy.

U.F.A. Directors' Report

At the Calgary Convention the board of directors and executive committee of the U.F.A. reported the usual number of meetings held, and every effort made to give the most thorough consideration of the work of the association. The rapidly widening scope of the work of the association and its increasing importance and influence with both provincial and federal governments has brought about such an increase in volume of executive work, necessitating so much of the president's time that it was decided to make some attempt to remunerate the president for his services. An indemnity at the rate of \$2,000 per year was voted him, though the finances only warranted this being paid during the latter part of the year. Even this is considered an altogether too small remuneration for the great services rendered by the president holder of the office.

The directors made a strong appeal for further financial assistance by an increase in the membership fee. During the year the services of J. W. Wood, of Wainwright, were lost to the board through the pressure of private business. P. Baker was chosen to fill his place, while Mr. Baker's place as director was taken by W. J. Jackman, of Clover Bar.

A strong expression of sympathy to the families of those who have suffered the loss of relatives in the war was extended by the board. H. G. Vickery, for several years a director, had been killed in action.

The board made a special request that the men lend every assistance possible to the U.F.W.A. in building up a strong organization.

During the year the board, in consultation with the Hail Insurance Board of Alberta, worked out a joint scheme in regard to municipal hail insurance which appears to be a practical solution of that phase of the problem. The board was not able to report the same degree of progress in regard to fire insurance as had been achieved with hail insurance. Many and unexpected difficulties had developed, and little real progress was made.

Legal Department Established

During the year a legal department had been established, largely made possible through the generous assistance of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co., which agreed to hold itself responsible for any financial obligations incurred up to the sum of \$1,000. From its inauguration the work of the department had rapidly increased. Today the inquiries by mail average three or four per day, besides numerous inquiries in person. This department has assisted many farmers in appeals for exemption under the Military Service Act. Many inquiries deal with stock killed by the railways, and settlement has been effected in four such cases involving considerable amounts. There are now six cases on hand. Many inquiries deal with farm machinery problems and the settlement of estates of deceased persons.

Other important matters handled by the board are treated under separate committee reports. Suggestions were made for improvements securing the attitude of prospective members of the local and federal legislatures in regard to the farmers' platform.

Much strenuous work had been done during the year in securing the form of legislation most desired in regard to municipal hospitals. It had not been possible, however, to secure anything definite in the bill in regard to the location of hospitals in the hospital districts organized. The stand of the board on this was amply vindicated, for failure to make this more definite had proved a great stumbling block to the most progressive working of the Act.

The board strongly endorsed the idea of a competition to stimulate growth among the locals. This is being more fully dealt with later by circular.

During the year assistance had been given to the organization of the United Farmers of British Columbia, and great satisfaction was expressed with the growth of the farmers' movement in Ontario.

CHICKENS

Early Chickens Pay You Best
—Buy a U.G.G. Incubator

Spring chicks thrive best, and bring highest prices. So why not start an incubator that is sure to hatch out every good egg, and give you a big flock of spring pullets?

U.G.G. INCUBATORS ARE HOT WATER HEATED

This heating system circulates the hot water through copper coils which radiate the heat into the egg chamber—it avoids sudden changes of temperature—and it is automatically regulated to any set uniform temperature by a sensitive control.

U.G.G. INCUBATORS HAVE DOUBLE WALLS

—made of kiln-dried, close grained pine, and the space between them is filled with non-conducting wool-and-asbestos packing. There are no extras to buy—each machine comes complete with Tyco's thermometer, egg tester, trays, moisture pan, and booklet of instructions.

THE U.G.G. INCUBATOR IS GUARANTEED

to hatch chicks if eggs are fertile. If it fails to do this, return at our expense and your money will be refunded.

G-80—No. 1, 80-Egg Incubator, Winnipeg, \$18.80; Regina, \$19.25; Saskatoon, \$19.35; Calgary, \$19.60. There are also two larger sizes.

We also supply Brooders and Hovers. Write for Prices and Details.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA SASKATOON

"OLD TRUSTY" and "RELIABLE" INCUBATORS

No more poor hatches. "Old Trusty" Incubators complete with all tools and fixtures



100 (120) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	\$22.50
150 (175) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	27.50
200 (240) Egg "Old Trusty" Incubator	38.00

(By an 100 Egg Size "Old Trusty" we mean an incubator that will take 100 eggs of the largest variety and 120 eggs of the smaller varieties.)
 The "OLD TRUSTY" case is made of genuine, kiln dried California redwood, seven-eighths inch thick, then covered with heavy asbestos insulation and covered entirely over with heavy galvanized metal.

NEW CONVENIENCES IN THE 1918 "OLD TRUSTY"—Large Oil Drawer—Holds enough for entire hatch. Slides in under bottom of incubator. Thermometer Holder—Keeps the thermometer on the eggs. Strong Self-supporting Egg Tray.

Also complete line of "Old Trusty" and "Reliable" Brooders.

"OUR SPECIAL"—"Reliable" Incubators, that are more than satisfactory, at exceptionally low prices:—

	Hot Air	Hot Water
60 Egg size	\$10.00	\$14.00
140 Egg size	12.80	18.50
240 Egg size	17.50	20.00

All Shipments Freight Paid to your nearest Station.

Write for free Catalog showing complete live Poultry Supplies
 Reference: Royal Bank

SOVEREIGN POULTRY SUPPLY HOUSE, Edmonton, Alberta



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$15.75

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—net painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you see this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.

Write us today. Don't delay. **WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 236, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

LIVE POULTRY AND DRESSED HOGS

Read our Special Offer for Shipments over 100 lbs.

It will pay you to sell your live poultry now and ship same to us at our prices quoted below. You will notice we are offering very special attractions, which will stand good till the 15th April, 1918. We will prepay the express charges on all empty coops sent out. We also guarantee to pay the express charges on all shipments of old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan, providing the shipment is over one hundred pounds. No shipment is too large for us, so get together, and if you have not sufficient to ship yourself, co-operate with a friend or neighbor. By shipping over 100 lbs. of old hens or ducks you will receive the full prices as quoted below without any deduction whatsoever. We guarantee to pay you for every pound received. Go over your flock and let us know by return mail the quantity and variety you can ship us. We will promptly express coops (express prepaid) to your nearest station. Here are our prices, which are absolutely guaranteed till the 15th April, 1918, on poultry only.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 20c
 Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 22c
 Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 22c

Turkeys, in good condition, from 7 lbs. up, per lb. 23c
 Spring Chickens, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 20c

No express charges deducted whatsoever for shipments exceeding 100 lbs. from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

The above prices are F.O.B. Shipping Point
 Geese, in good condition, per lb. 17c
 Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 14c
 Eggs, strictly new laid, per doz. 50c

The above prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg

Let us know per return mail what you have for immediate shipment
DRESSED HOGS—Our present prices on hogs are as follows:
 Hogs from 100 to 175 lbs., per lb. 22c Hogs from 200 to 300 lbs., per lb. 18c

SI'SKIND-TANNENBAUM GROCERY COMPANY 465 Pritchard Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders

of Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys
 Largest Selection of Stallions in Canada to pick from

Good big ton horses with plenty of quality, and over 100 head to select from.

Reasonable prices and every horse guaranteed. We have some Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions taken in exchange, from 1,500 lbs. up and aged from 8 years to 16 years—all guaranteed sure and of good conformation—for sale from \$200 up to \$800. Easy terms to responsible parties, but cash buyers will get a bargain. Write or wire when you are coming.

VANSTONE & ROGERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Annual Bull Sale

Under the management of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held during the

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show

Brandon, Man., Tuesday, March 5th, at 10 o'clock

Sale open to females as well

Entries Close February 8th

For rules, etc., governing sale, write

W. I. Smale, Secretary

Brandon, Man.

SASKATCHEWAN SALES

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

The Saskatchewan Cattle and Horse Breeders' Association

WILL BE HELD AT

REGINA, MARCH 13th and 14th, 1918

Cattle Sale, March 13th

Horse Sale, March 14th

Show of Sale Stock at 10 a.m. Day of Sale. Sale Starts at 1 p.m.
 Entries Close March 1st.

For Entry Forms and Sale Regulations Address the Secretary

P. F. BREDT

REGINA

CALVES FOR SALE HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER AND BULL CALVES

AGE UNDER TEN DAYS—These Calves will make large cattle with good care and should weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. at 24 months. Bull Calves at 8 cents per lb. Heifers from \$15.00 to \$40.00 per head. Will ship to any place that can be reached within 24 hours. Purchaser to pay express charges. **PLACE ORDERS NOW.**

HAYS & COMPANY LIMITED

CARSTAIRS, ALTA.

Auction Sale of Sows

Under management of the Swine Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held during the

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show

BRANDON, MAN.

Thursday, March 7th, at 9.30 a.m.

SOWS MUST BE VISIBLY IN PIG

Entries close February 23rd

For rules, etc., governing sale, write

W. I. Smale, Secretary

Brandon, Man.

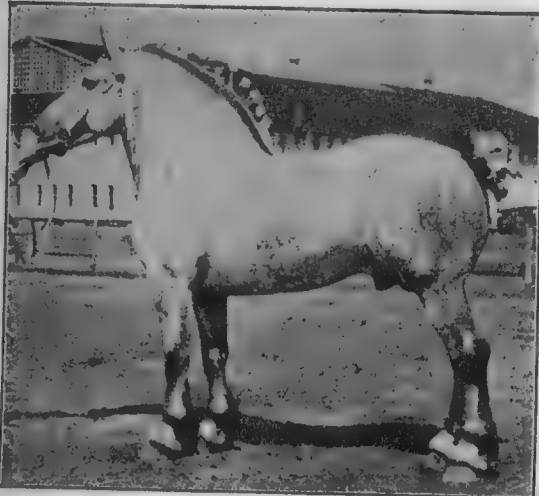
Percherons AND Belgians

DR. C. HEAD
REGINA, SASK.

We have our stables full of the best class of Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares, ages two to six years, ever imported into Western Canada. It will pay you to come and see them before buying elsewhere. We own the Western Champions of both breeds.



Two-year-old Belgian Stallion, "Fox de Roosbeke," grand champion of the breed at Saskatoon Exhibition, 1917; also Regina Winter Fair, 1917.



Percheron Stallion, "George P.," undefeated champion. Winner of grand championship at Regina Summer Exhibition and Regina Winter Fair, 1917.

PARNS:
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VISITORS
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Correspondence
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Satisfaction
Guaranteed

W.E. & R. C. Upper

North Portal, Sask. Calgary, Alta.

Superior Percherons



If you require a good Percheron Stallion or Mare see our selection of stock. Many of the stallions are bred from our stock horse "Superior," weight 2250 lbs., one of the best sires of draft horses in America. His get won a first and a second at Chicago International in section for get of stallion. We have the big draft kind that are required today. Fifty Percherons to select from. Our farm is ten miles from Calgary and intending purchasers can be met any time. All horses we sell are guaranteed to be producers, and our guarantee is backed by responsibility. Our firm is the oldest in Western Canada engaged in raising Percherons.

Buy from a reliable breeding establishment at a reasonable price. Terms can be given.

Write, Wire or Phone.

Our Reference, Union Bank

DEVINE'S PERCHERONS

Largest Importer
in Canada
Over 100 Head Imported
in 1917

JUST ARRIVED!
24 STALLIONS

Winners at Chicago International and other large shows in United States during 1917. No money has been spared in securing this importation.

DEVINE HANDLES ONLY HIGH-CLASS STALLIONS

Another Large Importation Direct from France Due to Arrive March 1st.

Three Years' Terms and 50% Guarantee. We Satisfy All Our Customers.

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT OUR STABLES AND SEE OUR STOCK ANY TIME.

W. H. DEVINE. 228 13th Ave. West Calgary, Alta.

A Sensational Year in Livestock

Continued from Page 7

war Europe will need beef, especially if depletion influence does not soon cease. But so many things are likely to happen during the post bellum reconstruction period that forecasting is dangerous. The prosperity of the cattle business has always been coincident with industrial prosperity. It is not hotel or club consumption that makes the market but the capacity of the artisan and laboring classes to buy beef. Bank the fires in the steel mills of Pennsylvania and Illinois, partly suspend coal mining, cripple building operations or even put a temporary crimp in any single industry, and the cattle market will immediately assert its right to be regarded as a barometer. And the economy campaign must also be reckoned among the factors. The eat-no-meat campaign will have after-war influence. While it is true that the inhabitants of the temperate zone are naturally carnivorous, thousands of housekeepers have instituted economy in the use of meat permanently. Perhaps we have eaten too much meat in the past; undoubtedly a larger proportion of vegetables and fruits would be conducive to better health, but the fact remains that "Doc" Wiley, "Doc" Evans, "Doc Yak" and all the other medicos are preaching the eat-less-meat doctrine and high prices have been of material assistance to the campaign. Per capita, consumption of meat, especially beef, has been reduced perhaps for all time, but this does not mean super-abundance as in the past. Cheap meat was made possible by free grass in the West, cheap corn in the Mississippi Valley and abundance of feed everywhere, conditions that no longer exist and cannot be reinstated.

The Gambling Element in Cattle Feeding

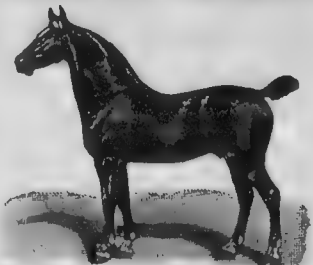
It is unfortunate that the cattle business has been on a gambling basis, putting it in bad repute. An industry to which price stability is essential has been subjected to sudden, wide and unreasonable fluctuations. This has been the case with the feeding phase of the industry particularly. Finishers are in a measure responsible. What happened during the last half of 1917 will serve as an object lesson. Enthusiasm over a \$17.00 to \$17.90 fat steer market feeders paid anywhere from \$12.00 to \$16.00 for sappy grass cattle on the theory either that prices would hold or go still higher. Instead a disastrous slump occurred and in the finality of the transaction many of these cattle did not keep the money invested together. It has been said that the fascination of poker lies in the uncertainty of the draw; this also applies to cattle feeding. The man who competes with the packer on cattle already carrying a decent kill, pays two freights and two commissions, not figuring on shrinkage or other possible losses, is taking big chances. One of the most successful feeders in America many years ago adopted the policy of buying yearlings in the fall and holding them until they had doubled in weight, a system that has made him wealthy. The breeder is not subject to the same vicissitude as the feeder and in recent years has pocketed most of the money accruing from the beef-making operation. As long as cattle wear hides and there exists a market to lure the speculator, feeding will continue on a gambling basis.

The Vicissitudes of the Hog Market

Some years ago when impending cattle scarcity was suggested, the problem of supplying the population with meat was discussed and dismissed with the assumption that any probable deficiency would be made good by increase in pork production. The porcine species was fecund and quick maturing it was contended, and in such an emergency as a dearth of cattle, beef shortage would entail no hardship, but at this juncture the supply of pork is causing more concern than that of beef. The hog has not lived up to its advertisement. Various reasons are assigned, but one not to be ignored is that successive hog crops did not remunerate growers and breeding herds were reduced. The panic of 1907 put the hog market on a \$4.00 basis. It enabled the packers to make a killing but did much to discourage pig raising and bring about existing scarcity. With hogs selling at \$16.00

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

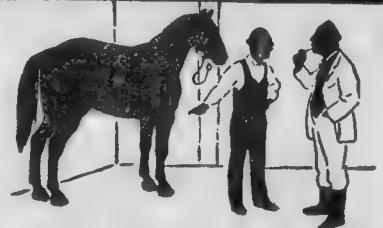
Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind, Fuffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



Spavin Gone For Good

"Last Winter," writes John W. Neal of Clifton, W. Va., "I used Save-The-Horse on spavin. Have waited some time to see if lameness would come back but the horse is fine and I would not take the price of a full bottle for what I have left."

SAVE-~~THE~~-HORSE

(Trade Mark, Registered)

—the greatest of all remedies, is sold with a signed Guarantee to return money if it fails on Ringbone, Thoropin, SPAVIN or Shoulder, Knee, Ankle, Hoof or Tendon Disease. Every year for over 22 years, thousands of stubborn and supposedly incurable cases are cured by Save-The-Horse after all other methods failed. Be prepared! Write today for FREE 96-page horse BOOK, sample of guarantee and expert veterinary advice—all FREE. Always keep a bottle on hand for emergency.

TROY CHEMICAL CO.

150 VAN HORN STREET, TORONTO, CANADA

(Made in Canada)

Druggists everywhere sell "Save-The-Horse" with signed guarantee, or we send it parcel post prepaid.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

The Lankford HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

cures your horse while he works

Galls and sore shoulders reduce the efficiency of your horse—sap his strength—down his spirit. Cure him without the use of medicine—while he does his heaviest work, with the Lankford Collar.

We guarantee a cure

when properly fitted. Be careful and get the genuine Lankford Collar—made of best white sail duck, trimmed in extra heavy leather and stuffed with clean and downy curled cotton, medicated, which will not pack or harden. Also comes in special brown waterproof duck.

The Lankford fits any shape neck—easily put on or removed—always soft and pliable. Will not swell. Same straps attached. Prices \$1.50 and up. In Canada \$2.00 and up. See your dealer.

Over 12,000,000 sold Lankford Collars prevent galls and sore shoulders, as well as cure them. Get one today—one for each horse, but be sure it's a Lankford.

Buy a Lankford Send postal for copy and of our literature on Lankford Horse Collars.

Powers Mfg. Co. Dept. 52, Waterloo, Iowa



FOR Stocker and Feeder CATTLE

Write any of the following Commission Agents or Dealers at

**Edmonton Stock Yards
EDMONTON**

CARSON, WOOD & WEILLER
A. J. HILLS & CO.
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS
H. P. KENNEDY LIMITED
IRA WONNAGOTT H. SOHMITT

DUROCS FOR SALE

Including choice Glits (bred) out of Imported Browning's Queen [1590] 125750A. (by Disturber 43639A), litter sister to Commodore 1589. Grand champion at all Western Fairs the past two years.

W. C. HERON Huntton, Sask.

SPECIAL

We will pay for prompt shipments the following high prices for No. 1 Skins:—

WINTER CAUGHT

Muskrate, large 85c
Wolfskins, large \$12.00 to \$15.00
Red Fox, large 20.00 to 25.00
Weasel, large 1.00 to 1.50
Fisher, dark 25.00 to 50.00
Mink, dark 8.00 to 7.50

All smaller sizes or No. 2 skins in proportion. Ship all furs by express. We remit promptly.

Frozen Beef Hides, 11c per lb.
Ship per freight.

**North-West Hide and Fur
Company, Limited**

278 RUPERT AVENUE, WINNIPEG

RAW FURS

OUR ADVICE

Ship to us at once and Reap
Benefits of High Prices
now prevailing.

Price List and Shipping Tags FREE

Gierce Fur Co. Ltd.

Richard M. Gierce, Manager
King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada
We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

RAW FURS

HIDES, WOOL
SENECA ROOT

Ship all yours to us. You can
depend on honest grading, top
prices and prompt payment.

B. Levinson & Co.

231-233 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg

Make Big Money Boring Wells

Have water on your own farm.
In spare time make wells for your neighbors.
It means \$1000 extra in ordinary years, double
that in dry years. No risk—no
experience necessary.

**Complete Outfit for
Getting Water Quickly Anywhere**

Includes boring rigs, rock drills,
and combined machines. One man with
one horse often bores 100 feet or more
in 10 hours. Pays \$10 to \$1 per
foot. Engine or horse power.
Write for Easy Terms and Illustrat-
ed Catalog
Little Mfg. Co., Clarinda, Iowa
Address: Saskatoon, Sask. Dept 189

to \$17.00 on the Chicago market in January it may be contended that the business is now extremely profitable, but only two years ago packers put by droves at \$6.00 to \$7.00 per cwt. and disgusted growers cashed brood sows by the hundred thousand.

The practice of the packer in clubbing the November to March market has been reprehensible and repressive of production. Growers realized that during the winter months packers practically controlled the market, distributing the crop on a percentage basis and filling their cellars at the low prices of the year. By manipulating the pit market they were able to merchandise stocks accumulated during the winter after the bulk of the crop had gone to the shambles. Simultaneously, growers discovered that there was more net profit in a moderate than in a large pig crop. Other repressive agencies have been the use of silage in beef-making, placing the cattle feeder in a position independent of the hog as there was no waste to salvage; extension of the dairy industry and establishment of milk condensers which left no creamery waste to go back to the farm and feed pigs; cholera and other diseases which drove the hog from entire communities and a steadily advancing feed bill. When corn was worth less than 25c. per bushel and was used to bed cattle down, growers paid little attention to the grain a hog consumed, but under new conditions they are figuring closely, the up-to-date theory being that a hog does not remunerate the grower unless he earns at the market the value of thirteen bushels of corn for every 100 lbs. he totes to the shambles. This theory has been endorsed by the Food Administration after consulting with a score of experts.

Packer Gambling Should Not Be Tolerated

One reason for the scarcity of hog products has been successive corn crop failures. That of 1915 was frozen north of the latitude of Chicago, in 1916 drouth caused a short crop and in 1917 disaster again asserted itself. Pork making requires free use of concentrated food and no substitute for corn has been found. As long as the war lasts, high prices for hogs is a certainty; that the common price at Chicago will ever go as low as \$7.00 again is doubtful. Pork is the poor man's meat, it is both palatable and economical. Periods of stress find it the main reliance of the industrial population when beef is regarded as a luxury. The day of the fat back is over. It was a by-product of cattle feeding, utilizing grain that otherwise would have been waste. In the economy of the future it is likely hogs will go to market at much lighter weights, making two necessary where one was consumed under old conditions. All the industry needs is a stable market to promote production elsewhere than in the corn belt which has furnished the major part of the commercial supply since the white man took possession of the interior of the North American continent. If the Government can ensure not only remunerative but stable prices it will have done much toward increasing hog supply. Permitting packers and speculators to gamble with such necessities as pork and lard should no longer be tolerated.

Farmers Dislike Tending Sheep

There is a world's shortage both of sheep and wool. A two-crop proposition such as this ought to interest the average farmer, but sheep require shepherding and care is the last thing livestock receives. The dog has been an active enemy of the ovine species but crank legislation has been equally harmful. Even now we hear official condemnation of lamb slaughter after the doctrine that lamb is the cheapest meat that can be produced has been preached for a decade. With lambs selling around \$17.00 per cwt. breeding operations should be stimulated and doubtless have been, but in the Western range country various influences are operative and the flocks of North America are likely to undergo further depletion. Wool and mutton production is a specialty and while the theory that every farm should maintain a small flock of ewes wears a logical appearance, the fact remains that only such flocks are successful in a majority of cases. In theory Western

Cream Separators

Make Bigger Dairy Profits with
a U.G.G. Cream Separator

It takes practically every drop of cream from the milk—and in fact the extra cream it gets from milk soon pays for it, it is such a wonderfully close skimmer.

Besides separating it, the U.G.G. also aerates the cream, putting it in the best condition for shipping long distances. The sanitary weld on the disc spacers leaves no crevices for dirt to collect, so the U.G.G. always turns out a first-class product that will bring top prices.

RUNS VERY SMOOTHLY

All shaftings and bearings run in a continual bath of oil, and every part of the separator is kept oiled by one sight lubricator.

IS EASILY CLEANED

Bowl spindle remains in the machine, making the bowl easily handled. Discs almost as easily cleaned as if they were a single piece.

PRICES U.G.G. CREAM SEPARATORS

Catalog Number	Capacity Gallons per hour	Weight 2nd Class Freight	Winnipeg	Regina	Sask.	Calgary
S-127	25	175	48.25	49.00	49.10	49.50
S-128	38	190	63.75	64.55	64.70	65.10
S-129	60	240	70.25	71.25	71.45	72.00
S-130	80	255	83.90	85.00	85.15	85.75
SMALLER SIZES WITHOUT STAND FOR ONE OR TWO COWS						
S-125	14	90	34.00	34.40	34.45	34.65
S-126	20	100	41.00	41.40	41.50	41.70

We also handle Churns and Milk Cans—Ask about them.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG

CALGARY

REGINA

SASKATOON

Auction Sale of Exhibition Horses

Under the management of the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held during the

Manitoba Winter Fair and Fat Stock Show
Winter Fair Arena, Brandon, Man.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8th, AT 9 O'CLOCK

Sale open to Pure Bred Females and Stallions which must be exhibited at the Winter Fair and owned by residents of Manitoba.

Grade Horses sold on Saturday, the 9th, at 9 o'clock.

Entries close February 23rd. For rules, etc., governing sale, write

W. I. Smale, Secretary

Brandon, Man.



ROYAL PURPLE

Stock Specific

This popular animal regulator and fattener is being fed to stock in thousands of stables every day during the winter. It is good for cows, steers, horses, sheep and swine. It tones up the entire system by improving digestion, and purifying the blood. Maximum nourishment is obtained from all food eaten when our Stock Specific is fed regularly.

Cows Give More Milk

Dairymen state positively that their cows give from one-quarter to a half gallon more milk each, daily, when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. Think how you would benefit by its use if milking only a small herd.

It rapidly improves the condition of hide-bound horses, and enables you to fatten hogs in from three to five weeks less time than you would otherwise require. Give it a trial.

Feedmen everywhere carry it in large and small packages. Ask for our 30-page booklet.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada

Get Rid of Foul Air— But Keep the Stock Warm

You do not have to keep your barn cold to have it well ventilated. You can draw out the foul air and draw in fresh air and still keep the stock warm and comfortable. Write us and let us tell you how easily your barn can be properly ventilated with a

KING System of Ventilation

Each King System is designed by the King Ventilating engineers to fit the actual conditions of the building it goes into. And when you order a King System our responsibility does not cease until your building is properly ventilated. Every barn has its own ventilating problem. Put yours in the hands of experts who have given years of study to this work and have successfully ventilated thousands of barns.

Write for This Book

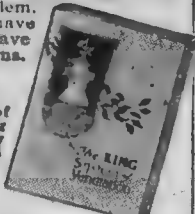
showing photographs of many different styles of barns ventilated with King Systems and telling how we can ventilate your building the right way at lowest cost. Get guaranteed ventilation and save cost of experimenting to get proper results.

KING VENTILATING COMPANY, Ltd.
Dept. 1208
Moore Jaw, Sask.



Look for this "Diamond" King Trademark for Guaranteed Ventilation.

King Aerators, the port above the roof, are the first unit of the King System. Can be used with or without the complete system.



THE NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

Will Give You
Greater Capacity, Longer Wear,
Better Service, Bigger Value

THE bowl of the New De Laval has greater capacity for a given size and a given speed than any other. The experience of thousands and thousands of users has proved that a De Laval will outlast and outwear any other make.

Look well to service when you buy a cream separator. That means more than anything else. That should include not only a good working and reliable machine, but the right sort of attention and interest on the part of the seller, not only at the time the machine is set up but as long as you continue to use it. De Laval service is well known. You can depend upon it.

Value depends upon the amount and quality of service the separator gives you—what you get out of it. You get more value for your money when you buy a De Laval, because it will give you more and better service than any other separator.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Canada with its wealth of roughage is an ideal territory for sheep farming as is also Montana, but during the past five years eastern Montana has liquidated its sheep industry, settlers having crowded out the big outfits and the new element refusing to consider the ewe good prosperity. Ontario, like Ohio, was once full of sheep but its ovine population is now badly depleted. The immediate future of the sheep industry is difficult to forecast. Canadian and American farmers are not shepherds. They dislike choring, and tending a band of ewes and lambs is in that category. There is a world's shortage of wool that cannot be repaired. Four years ago wool in the grease was being contracted in the sheep stalls at 20 cents per pound; today 70 cents is the asking price. If an adequate supply of either wool or mutton is to be provided, farm production will be the agency and it is reluctant to respond.

Breeder is the Man of the Hour

Heretofore food problems have been discussed from the standpoint of the North American supply and demand. From now on, any product, food or otherwise, must be considered from the standpoint of the world's need of it. Herds and flocks have been depleted over the entire civilized world. In many parts of Europe they have been obliterated. The war must end sometime; when it does, what of Europe's condition? Every old world nation directly or indirectly affected by the war has heretofore produced an appreciable quantity of beef. That all these countries will be practically without cattle when the post bellum period arrives seems certain. Denmark and Holland are making strenuous efforts to save their dairy herds, Great Britain to preserve the priceless seed stock with which it has been supplying the needs of the entire world these many years. Success in this endeavor will depend on the duration of the war. The logical conclusion is that when peace is restored Europe must address itself to the task of restocking with meat and milk-producing animals. The source of supply makes little difference owing to the basic fact that the world's resources must be considered and the best market will attract the surplus, regardless of where that excess over local requirements is located.

The breeder is the man of the hour regardless of what species his capital is invested in. Whatever profit accrues will go into his pocket. The feeding of cattle will probably remain a problem of concentrated fertilization and crop rotation with soil conservation as a commanding necessity. The long period between initial purchase and the finality of the transaction, with the hazard of crop conditions, makes this finishing operation speculative. The penchant of the average feeder for getting in on high spots and staying out when market prospects are discouraging frequently puts the business on a gambling basis. When feed was cheap this kind of speculation was possible without involving ruinous loss; under new conditions it is ruinous when the market goes the wrong way.

Little Increase Anticipated This Year

The trend of events favors the producer, although at every angle he is encountered with increasing costs. For the consumer there is not even a remote prospect of cheaper meats, much less returns to oldtime plentitude. Last year nine primary markets of the United States received 13,263,067 cattle, 24,358,058 hogs and 10,525,458 sheep. This indicated a gain of 27,076,675 cattle but decreases of 4,656,725 hogs and 1,642,617 sheep compared with 1916. This year a decrease of 2,000,000 cattle may be expected and it is doubtful if many more hogs or sheep will report at the shambles even though high prices may have stimulated breeding operations. What European needs will be after the war is open to conjecture; while the war continues scarcity is certain. It is a period for caution in speculative circles but the man who grows cattle, hogs or sheep is assured a profitable market unless something unforeseen happens. The extremity to which the feeder has been reduced is indicated by prices for stock, cattle, hogs and sheep that have made profit in the finishing operation next to impossible. Stock calves are now realizing more money than aged steers were worth

a few years ago and the disaster that has overtaken the industry on the South-western breeding ground means a series of short calf crops, that do not promise relief for the feeder. Whence the cattle needed to restock pastures west of the Missouri River when grass rises in the spring are coming, is puzzling the trade, difficulty attending the replenishment process being aggravated by the insistent manner in which killers are buying young steers to secure army beef. This necessity creates a drain not only on steers, but heifers, and while there is apprehension of a serious shortage of breeding females, the Westerner is doubtless conserving every animal capable of raising a calf. Recent prices for pure-bred Shorthorn, Angus and Hereford cattle reveal the opinions of those whose judgment ought to be valuable and when bulls realize anywhere from \$10,000 to \$30,000 per head at public vendue, the money talks eloquently.

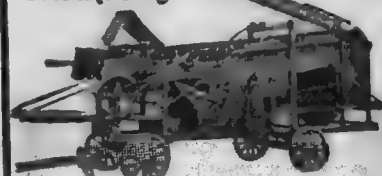
17 ^{95 ON} ^{Upward} **TRIAL**
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A SOLID PROPOSITION to send new, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. (Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy **Monthly Payment Plan**. Shipments made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B. Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan.

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The Wonderful—Light-Running Gilson Thresher

"Goes like Sixty"



Saves Time—Money—Labor. Be independent of the gang. Keep your farm free of weeds. Do your threshing when you please, with a 6 to 12 h.p. Engine and the Wonderful Light-Running Gilson Thresher. Furnish with or without Blower. Send for full particulars.

GILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.
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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, who was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of an allied or neutral country, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for District. Entry by proxy may be made on certain conditions. Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of land in each of three years.

In certain districts a homesteader may secure an adjoining quarter-section as pre-emption. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Reside six months in each of three years after earning homestead patent and cultivate 50 acres extra. May obtain pre-emption patent as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler after obtaining homestead patent, if he cannot secure a pre-emption, may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

Holders of entries may count time of employment as farm laborers in Canada during 1917, as residence duties under certain conditions.

When Dominion Lands are advertised or posted for entry, returned soldiers who have served overseas and have been honourably discharged, receive one day priority in applying for entry at local Agent's Office (but not Sub-Agency). Discharge papers must be presented to Agent.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

One Dollar per Minute

Your Spare Time **NOW** Is Worth This

One 45 bushel crop will bring you more profit than three 25 bushel crops. Your yield and your yearly profit will vary in a direct proportion based upon the yielding ability of your seed grain.

Figure It Up!

Assume that you have a bushel each of two varieties of seed wheat, one capable of reproducing at the rate of 45 bushels per acre, the second with the ability to reproduce at the rate of 25 bushels per acre.

Seed the first sample in 1918 and you will harvest	30 bushels
Seed this lot in 1919 and you will harvest...	900 bushels
Seed this lot in 1920 and you will harvest...	27,000 bushels
This wheat at \$2.00 per bushel would be worth	\$54,000

Seed the second sample in 1918 and you will harvest	16 2-3 bushels
Seed this lot in 1919 and you will harvest...	275 bushels
Seed this lot in 1920 and you will harvest...	4,583 1-3 bushels
This wheat at \$2.00 per bushel would be worth	\$9,166.66

In other words, the progeny of the first bushel in the third year is worth \$44,833.34 more than the progeny of the second bushel, or nearly six times as much, figured at the same price, due entirely to its heavier yielding ability.

Seager Wheeler's wheat holds the world record for quantity yield, with a yield at the rate of 82 bushels per acre, the world record for acreage yield, having produced 54,395 on a 1,000 acre field, and five times this grain has won the World's Sweepstakes for quality.

A little of your spare time now devoted to aiding The Guide in its campaign to increase the yearly production on the farms of Western Canada will secure for you foundation stock of this seed. The seed that will add to your annual revenue at the rate of more than \$1.00 per minute for the time that it will be necessary to devote to securing the grain.

Wheeler's Wheat

In going through your fields prior to harvest you have noticed individual heads that showed a marked superiority when compared with other heads in the same field.

Some of these heads were longer, had a greater number of spikelets, and had more large, plump, fully-developed grains in each spikelet.

In some instances you would find such a superior head on a plant that was thriftier, longer in straw, straighter and stronger than others.

Under proper cultural treatment and by an unremitting process of selection and elimination the outstanding characteristics of such a plant can be maintained and transmitted to the progeny. From such plants Seager Wheeler's seed was produced. The wheat that has established world records for yield and quality. This wheat has now been reproduced for a sufficient number of years to insure its breeding true to type, according to fixed laws of heredity.

The Grain Growers' Guide has purchased Seager Wheeler's 1917 crop and is distributing it to farmers throughout the West **FREE**. There is no limit on the amount you can secure as long as the supply lasts. A little of your spare time devoted to aiding The Grain Growers' Guide in its \$10,000 "Bigger Yields" Campaign will secure for you an allotment of this heavy yielding profit producing seed.

CLIP THE COUPON, mail to us and provide today for your allotment.

The Grain Growers' Guide WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Better Strains of Seed

The Grain Growers' Guide has published a "Better Seed Book" which contains a proposition that will pay you for your spare time at the rate of One Dollar per minute. It gives details as to how World Prize winning, heavy yielding strains of seed are developed; it tells how your boy can secure a free trip to Ottawa and how you can qualify to compete in The Guide's Big Inter-Provincial Seed Fair next winter, at which \$500 in cash will be distributed.

It tells how you can secure the World's Prize winning, heavy yielding strains of seed grains without cost.

This book is filled from cover to cover with unusual and interesting agricultural information.

You should have foundation stock of the superior seed The Guide is distributing **FREE**. You should have a copy of "The Guide's Better Seed Book."

There is a copy of this book for you that will be mailed upon application without any obligation on your part.

Clip the coupon **NOW**, mail to us at Winnipeg, and the book will be forwarded by return of post.

"THE GUIDE'S BETTER SEED BOOK" 1-30

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

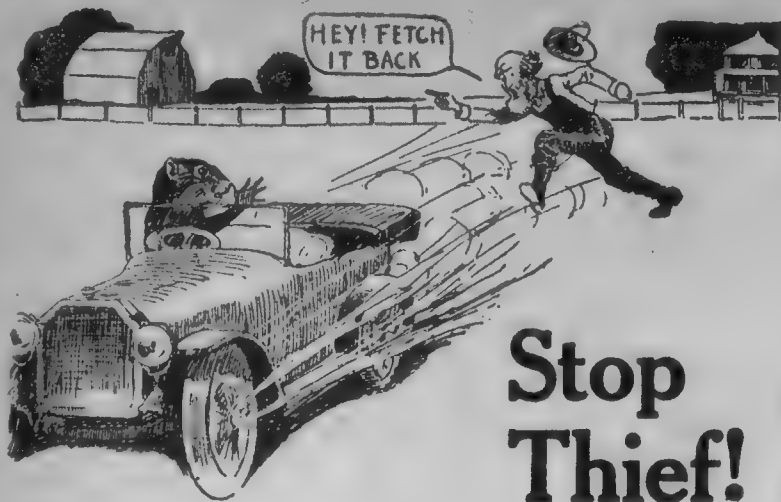
Please send me immediately one copy of your "BETTER SEED BOOK," containing a full description of the seed which you will distribute, the method by which I may secure a portion of it and details of the proposition that will pay me at the rate of One Dollar per Minute.

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CLIP THE COUPON FOR THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE'S "DOLLAR PER MINUTE" PROPOSITION



Stop Thief!

Gophers have stolen the automobiles, the luxuries, the home comforts, the opportunities for education, the good things of life that so many farmers have drudged for and never succeeded in securing—*have they stolen such things from you?*

Have gophers robbed your farming of profit? Or have you made a profit in spite of them? Thousands have barely broken even or have run behind. Every farmer would be hundreds of dollars ahead, if he kept gophers off from his land. It might mean only a bushel of grain more per acre—that's worth getting—or it might mean five bushels or even more in extra profit. That is what using Kill-Em-Quick has meant to thousands of farmers.



**Increase
Your Crop
1 to 5 Bush-
els per Acre.
Kill-
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Will Do It.**

The
Time
Tested, **Kill-Em-Quick** MADE IN CANADA **Guaranteed
Gopher
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Gopher Poison

Every farmer who has tried this gopher killer knows that gophers can be destroyed,—kept off his land. He knows that Kill-Em-Quick pays him hundreds of times its cost in profits.

Kill-Em-Quick is a sure-killer,—a ready-prepared poison, the strongest on the market, according to the Canadian Government analysis.

The Manitoba Agricultural College, after a careful test of gopher poisons, recommends Kill-Em-Quick as the "most effective gopher poison."

You cannot afford to experiment. Gophers do their worst damage from seeding time until the shoots are well above the ground. If you use a poison that fails to kill gophers, your crops will suffer. Don't be tempted to buy poisons represented as "just as good, but in bigger packages for the price." You want dead gophers—not big packages. Dollar for dollar, Kill-Em-Quick kills the most. It is guaranteed to kill them all. If you are not satisfied, we will return your money.

Better be safe than sorry. Get Kill-Em-Quick, 40 acre size, 50c; 100 acre size, \$1.00. From your dealer, or if he cannot supply you, we mail postpaid upon receipt of the price.

Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. B. Winnipeg, Canada.



**JUMBO
GRAIN PICKLER**

**All metal.
Efficient and compact**

Capacity, 125 bushels per hour. Five bushel Hopper, seven gallon tank, clear passage of solution, no pipes to clog.

**Price \$17.00 in Manitoba and Saskatchewan
and \$18.00 in Alberta**

IF NOT HANDLED BY YOUR LOCAL DEALER WRITE

Winnipeg Steel Granary and Culvert Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg

Regina

U.F.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 8

give a service on the farms, which is just as vital to the successful carrying on of the war as the service being rendered in the trenches.

The situation today is that one of the weakest points in our military strength is food production. The Allies have got to produce every pound of meat and every bushel of grain they can. More especially is this true of wheat and pork. The growing scarcity of these two products threatens the success of the Allied cause. I do not want to paint any vivid or spectacular picture of our men fighting at the front. I do not want to enlarge upon our sailors facing the nightmare of the submarine. I do not want to talk about the murderous air raids over England or the horrors of German prisons. It seems to me that if the farmers of Alberta are so jaded that they need the prod of such a spur to wake them to life and action, their case is hopeless. No, I believe the farmers are men, men of principle, men of honor, men who will answer to the call of duty as readily, and give as efficient service to the cause of right as any great body of men in Canada. Simple duty calls to each and every farmer of Alberta to produce all he can till this war is over. The war, the actual conflict, has reached our farms. We, the farmers of Alberta, may lose or win this fight. If we put up the best fight we can and lose, we may still fearlessly face the world, knowing that honor at least is left though all else is lost. But if we do less than our best and lose, what can we think of ourselves? What will others think of us? If we spend our time quibbling over the wrongs others are doing, quibbling over the prices which are already reasonable and profitable, while multitudes of helpless women and children are starving to death, and our military efforts are in danger of breaking down for the want of the things we should be producing, how will we ever justify ourselves before the world or before unborn generations of our own children? With what delight will our enemies scorn and mock us.

Germany proceeds on the theory that might makes right. Advancing civilization will utterly destroy this sentiment.

The farmers of Western Canada are building an economic and political force. We possess the elements of a mighty power. The only safe foundation upon which we can erect this force is the true principle, the divine law, that right makes right. If we build on this foundation we have nothing to fear, for all other forces built on the same basis will harmonize and co-operate with us, and forces built on false basic principles will not be able to stand before us. When did we ever have such an opportunity to show to the world our spirit, to lay bare our very souls, as we now have in meeting the stern and exacting responsibilities brought to us by this relentless war?

We will emerge from this supreme test an irresistible force in the defence of our own rights, and a mighty power in the affairs of Canada, or we will emerge from it a discredited class, with none so poor as to do us honor.

It has been charged by those who fear us and would traduce us that we are heartless, selfish profiteers. The very fact that the prices of all things we buy and all things we sell are set by others brands this statement as utterly false and contemptibly mean. We have nothing to fear from false charges. The only thing we have to fear is ourselves. We are face to face with responsibilities which will not give us a chance to be profiteers, but they will force us to uncover our souls and show to the world whether we have the mean spirit of the profiteer or the spirit of true men.

I have absolutely no fear of the farmers if they understand the true situation. Of course, there will be exceptions. It cannot be expected to be otherwise, but I believe, fully believe, that if every farmer fully understood the extreme peril of the situation and the responsibility resting on them, they would rise up almost as one man and do their best. I want to say to you

with all the earnestness within me that I am fully convinced that the situation is far more serious than words of mine can express. The world is facing famine. Famine threatens the defeat of our armies. Not hunger only, but starvation is staring millions of helpless people in the face. Every bushel of wheat, every pound of meat we produce means the alleviation of suffering, the preservation of life. Every ounce of meat or bread we can save by strict economy will help. Then, God helping us, let us do our best.

LUMBER



BY co-operating in buying from us you save the middleman's profit—and secure a higher grade of lumber—also

**Save from
\$150 to \$250**

on every carload
you buy.



Facts to Consider

High Quality
Immediate Shipment
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REMEMBER:—We furnish House and Barn Plans Free of Charge. No obligation on your part. We consider it a pleasure to serve you.



Write for Price List Delivered Your Station

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HIDES FURS WOOL

If you want quickest returns and most money for your Furs, Hides, Wool, etc., ship them to

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Write for Prices and Shipping Tags

THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING



Just try a Gilson Grinding Outfit on our new free trial plan, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it. Your farm is not complete without this outfit. You'll be surprised how quickly a Gilson outfit on your farm will pay for itself.

The simple, powerful Gilson Engine—dominant in quality and service, is made in Canada, and distributed direct by the manufacturers, 25% to 50% surplus power over rating. Made in all sizes for all purposes.

Write us **TO-DAY** for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition.

GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
Dept. A
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Secretary's Report

Presented at the Calgary Convention by U.F.A. Secretary P. P. Woodbridge

I have pleasure in submitting to you the following report on the work of the Central office for the year 1917 which has just closed.

The year has been a particularly strenuous one, as the financial statement and other reports will show. I regret that a period of ill health, aggravated by what afterwards proved to be unnecessarily alarming doctors' reports, prevented me at times from meeting the situation and increased pressure of work in accordance with the standard which I feel that we have established in the past and which I hope will be maintained in the future. The organization of the office to take care of our hail insurance business and the difficulties and complications experienced in carrying that work through, and which are as it with elsewhere, not to mention much other new work undertaken this year, added burdens to the work of your secretary-treasurer which were not to be lightly dealt with.

Steady Growth in Membership

As you will note from the membership report, we are again able to show a very material growth in numbers. The past year has in fact given us the largest increase since the association was first formed, as is shown in the following figures:

Membership in 1909, 2,147; 1910, 4,052; 1911, 5,872; 1912, 7,190; 1913, 9,408; 1914, 11,252; 1915, 11,207 (first year of war); 1916, 13,996; 1917, 16,469.

In view of the large proportion of our old membership who have enlisted and gone to the front, as shown in our honor roll, this increase after eight years of steady growth should speak well for the foundation on which our organization has been built. The number of new locals organized during the year has again reached the hundred mark. There have been years when we have organized more new locals, but the gratifying feature about the present condition of affairs is that the number of locals failing to report is growing less each year, and in 1917 in particular a glance at the lists published in the program will show a very large percentage of the old locals who have increased their membership since 1916, some of them very materially so. Every constituency in the province, with the exception of Macleod, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, has increased its membership from 15 to 125 per cent. Our premier local, Leduc, now has a paid-up membership of 433.

Increased Work at Central

Probably few of the members of the organization have any idea of what the general growth and broadening of the scope of the organization has meant to the Central office. Six years ago, our files for an entire year's correspondence were kept in two ordinary sized drawers, with an occasional slight overflow into a third drawer, and your secretary, who did all the dictating and not infrequently some of the typing of the letters himself, attended to the filing also at odd intervals during the day or night whenever the opportunity offered. Today, the year's correspondence occupies eight large sized modern filing cabinet drawers, and a modern system of indexing and cross indexing has had to be installed to keep track of it. As our work is not of the ordinary business kind, it is no small problem to take care of this large increase in correspondence, which is continually growing larger.

As some indication of one part of the work going on in the Central office, the following figures taken at random from our daily statement may perhaps be of interest to you. In seventeen working days during the latter part of May and in the month of June, the average number of letters mailed each day from the Central office was 52.3. This does not include any circulars, of which there were considerable. The parcels of supplies from the office during the same period were 173 in number, or an average of 10.3 per day. In 25 working days in the month of December just closed, which is not a par-

ticularly heavy month, during the early part, at least, over 770 letters were sent out from the office, or an average of 31 per day. The number of circulars during the same period was 2,237. Over 100 parcels of supplies were also mailed, or an average of slightly over four per day. None of these figures include circulars or parcels mailed for us through the mailing department of the United Grain Growers. When one considers that the average U.F.A. letter, by the very nature of our work, must be different to the ordinary business letter, and when one considers that we are handling this work today with the addition of only one regular member of the staff and less than 75 per cent. increase in salaries, including the high cost of living, we have, I think, a record of which, with all our faults, we do not need to be ashamed so far as the Central office is concerned.

Work of an Individual Nature

From the point of view of your secretary, one has little time to take more than a passing notice of many features of Central office work which would doubtless be exceedingly interesting to you, and not without value to the organization by way of giving publicity to the work which we are carrying on from day to day, and over which we may perhaps be not unduly egotistical if we feel that it has some share in the progress which is being made. Much of the work of an individual nature, dealing with the complaints and troubles of those of our members who are unfortunate enough to get into difficulties, has been transferred to the legal department as indicated in the report of your board of directors, but a considerable number of cases where the moral influence of the organization was of more value than all the legal talent in the world, have been attended to, as has been the custom of this office since it was first organized.

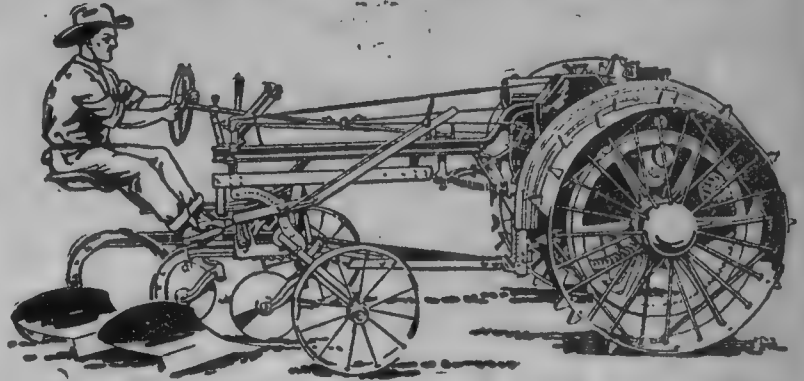
While our special committees are able to deal with the more general problems which arise, the Central office still has to deal almost exclusively with the smaller matters which arise from day to day. We still endeavor to deal satisfactorily with the various problems submitted to us, and which range from the inquiry of the local desirous of ascertaining the exact freight and duty on an imported jack from the state of Arkansas to a place called Bliss, via the C.N.R., to that of the member who, having lost his checks, also his baggage, in the course of a somewhat prolonged journey toward the regions of the Arctic Circle over the E.D. and B.C. Railway, or other railroad of similar international fame, wishes us to recover either or both for him. There are times when the mottoes on which we established our reputation to the effect that there was no trouble too small for us to attend to, and that once having taken hold of the thing we did not leave go until we had seen it through, appear somewhat doubtful assets to our present day organization.

Convention of Local Secretaries

Perhaps this report would not be complete without a reference to the innovation which was tried successfully this summer in the form of a special convention of local secretaries. The report of that convention was mailed to all locals, and, from the feeling of the delegates who attended and the many expressions of opinion which have come to hand since, it would appear that much was accomplished. The delegates to the convention itself passed a resolution recommending that it should become an annual event, and perhaps it might be in order for this convention to express an opinion on the same question.

You will note that no provision has been made for the usual informal gathering of secretaries at this convention. It may be possible to make provision for a question box to be opened during the sessions, when, if time will permit, some of the matters of interest to you all, but particularly to the secretaries, can doubtless be discussed without too great

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One man can farm more land with the MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR built by the Moline Plow Company, Moline, Ill.

Because ONE MAN has power at his command equal to FIVE HORSES, capable of doing the work of SEVEN HORSES owing to its greater speed and endurance. This power is always available for any farm work.

ONE MAN operates the Moline-Universal Tractor from the seat of the implement to which it is attached, where he must sit in order to do good work.

ONE MAN can start in the spring and go from one operation to another—Plowing, Harrowing, Cultivating, Mowing, Harvesting Grain, Spreading Manure, Hauling Wagons, Cutting Wood, etc., doing all farm work from one year's end to another, independently of horses or hired help.

A COMPACT UNIT

All these ONE MAN operations with the Moline-Universal are possible because it is mounted on two wheels, all its weight is traction weight, it is powerful—pulls two 14 inch bottoms easily, yet it is light so that it does not pack the soil. The Moline-Universal attaches direct to the implement, making one compact unit, the tractor forming the front wheel and the implement the rear wheels.

ONE MAN controls the entire outfit from the seat of the implement.

ONE WOMAN OR BOY operates the Moline-Universal as easily as a man. Farmers, everywhere, recognize the Moline-Universal Tractor as the logical tractor, as the best tractor for all conditions and as the solution of their help and power problems. It fits any size farm.

Write us to-day for free booklet giving full description of the Moline-Universal.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

"Eastlake" Snow Melter & Feed Cooker

Gives a quick fire at little expense. Warm water for stock during winter months. Splendid feed cooker, scalding tank, etc. A very useful, big-paying investment.

Built to last—because it's an "Eastlake"

The top section or tank is fine quality, heavy galvanized iron—furnace is heavy black sheet iron strongly reinforced with angle iron throughout. Built for western farmers who want something better than usual at a reasonable price. Three sizes.

Let us send you complete Tank catalog.

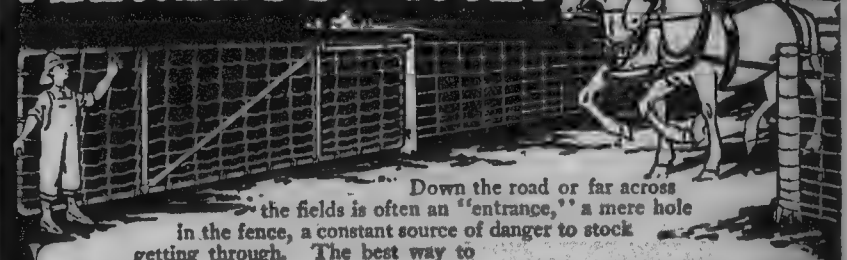
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Tanks for every purpose—also Tank Heaters.

PEERLESS GATES



Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open hearth steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. We also manufacture a complete line of the famous Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections.



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It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

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140 BUSHELS PER ACRE—**New 5 Grained Oat "LEADER"**

Grows five grains in a spikelet; up to 200 grains in a head and has yielded 140 bushels per acre under decidedly favorable conditions. The heaviest yielding oat we have ever offered. A truly wonderful variety. Our new catalog tells how it was bred and how it yielded here last season. Investigate. Write for a copy today.



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FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

**Japanese ROSES****BON KEI**—from the land of sunshine and flowers. Plant seed now and transplant outside as soon as frost is out of ground. You will have beautiful ROSES from May to November. Large packet of seed and illus. catalog, 10 Cts.

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Good Unimproved Farm Lands For Sale

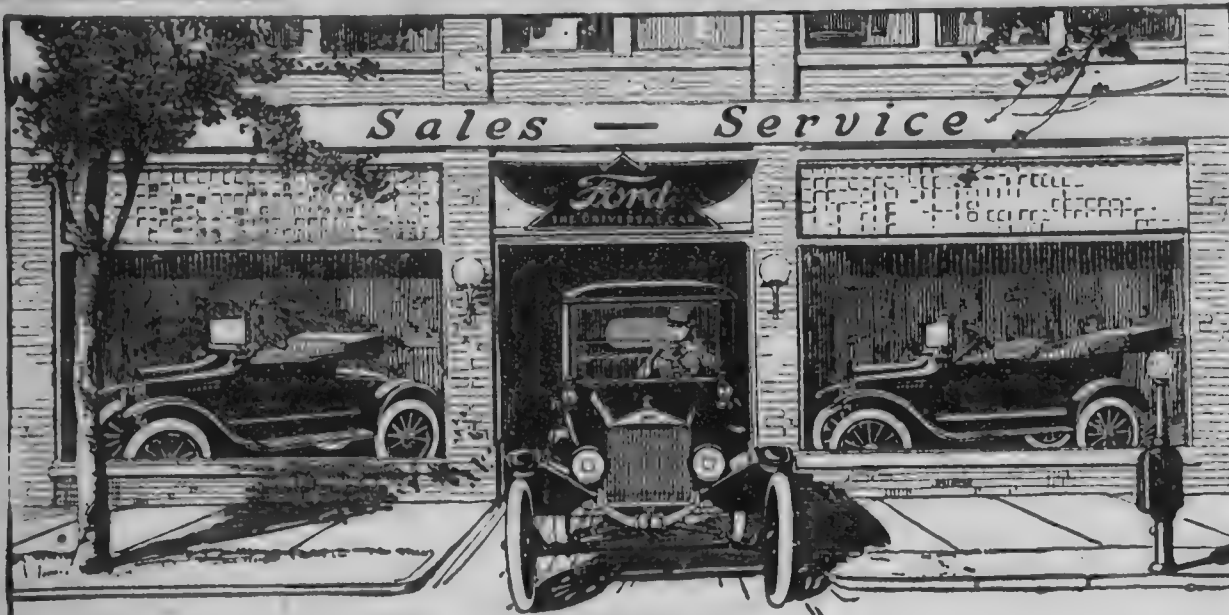
I own and offer for sale some very choice farm lands consisting of one-quarter, one-half and full sections in Township 31, Range 26, West of the 3rd Meridian, and in Township 32 and Range 24, West 3rd.

These lands are all near good busy little towns on the Grand Trunk and are well selected choice wheat lands.

Please write for Legal Description, Price and Terms. Apply

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an interference with the regular business.

Financial Position of the Association

In the financial statement you will note that there has been a substantial increase in revenue, due particularly to the revenue from our hail insurance work and the increase in membership fees. It is not easy to draw a comparison between this year's statement and that of last year, as it was found advisable to inaugurate a somewhat more up-to-date system of book-keeping than had previously been in use. We are now able to ascertain at any time exactly how we stand in any department of the Central office work, and know exactly what it is costing us, and whether in the case of supplies and other revenue producing branches of the work we are making a profit or a loss, and, if so, how much. The new report also includes a statement of assets and liabilities from which you get the exact financial position of your association, certified to by the official auditor. In previous years, as I have pointed out on several occasions, the statement was simply a record of receipts and disbursements, and no account was taken of bills payable, it being entirely in the hands of your secretary-treasurer as to whether these were paid to date or not. Cash in hand or at bank is shown as \$1,694.54, with accounts receivable \$152.50 and supplies on hand \$424.22. Liabilities were \$1,711.69. There is a surplus of \$178.61 expenditure over receipts, but the amount showing as due to the United Grain Growers will be reduced



P. F. WOODBRIDGE
Secretary United Farmers of Alberta.

by three or four hundred dollars when certain credits due to us are put through. The surplus over all liabilities is \$2,755.77.

From the statement of the trust fund account you will note that our association has more than held its own, and the figures speak for themselves.

In closing this report I may perhaps be permitted to add a few words of a more general character in regard to the work of our association. The year which has just closed marks the sixth year that I have been in the service of your Central office, and the eighth since I first became actively engaged in the work of a local of the U.F.A. There are doubtless a number here who can trace their connection back over a longer or equally long period, and it will hardly be necessary to call to their attention to the great changes which have taken place in the organization during that time. From the Central office, however, with its volume of correspondence every day, one perhaps is able to get a clearer glimpse of the organization as it really is than is apparent to those who are not so closely in touch with its everyday life. Your association is now without doubt on a strong permanent foundation. Its future rests with its members. It may have its ups and downs, but if the latter occur under normal conditions, it will be due to the failure of the membership to live up to their responsibilities as members of a

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great democratic organization and their failure to measure up to the standard which is required for the success of any democratic institution.

Our Ideal

To the members of this organization, particularly to the secretaries, I would say, if I may be allowed to paraphrase the words of one of the foremost teachers of efficiency on the American continent, "You have got to have something worthy and worth while." You have got to sell to the people of your community faith in you as a U.F.A. man, and then faith in the U.F.A. itself, but the biggest thing of all is to sell them faith in themselves. I think these words are worth pondering over, as it will probably be found that the failure of any local lies in the inability or unwillingness of its members or officers to carry out the great fundamental idea expressed therein. The day when the greatest danger to this organization came from without is past, and from now on the balance of responsibility will rest as much or more in the membership itself as with its appointed leaders. Our ideal for ourselves and for the world at large is a great democracy, and while many of our members are taking active part in the fight overseas to make the world safe for democracy, the call is no less urgent for us to make the democracy at home safe for the world. We, on our part, cannot afford to be content with the mere form of democracy as well. A real democracy will not be found in the man who believes that the spirit is indicated by a willingness to don overalls and converse with those whom he inwardly believes to be his inferiors any more than it will be found in the man who takes the attitude described by Theodore Parker as "I am as good as you are," instead of "You are as good as I am."

We have been only too apt to forget that there is an ethical side to our democracy as well as a political, and that, unless we ourselves cultivate a sense of our responsibility, the mere form is an empty shell liable to collapse without warning whenever the pressure test is applied. It is still a debatable subject as to whether our democratic forms of government, applied either to local organizations or to the government of continents, has really brought better results to the majority of the people than has the old form of autocracy. We have examples today of where a well organized and perhaps extreme minority are able to frustrate and even wrest the power out of the hands of the majority through the indifference or carelessness of that majority. I sometimes fear that unless we waken to a sense of our responsibility as individuals, the future of democracy will resolve itself into a fight between huge organizations of the people, who, through indifference or ignorance, will allow themselves to be swayed this way or that by a small coterie of their more aggressive fellows.

Last year, I closed with an appeal to you to cultivate an ideal, an ideal in your home, on your farm, in your community. Follow it through life. Make it realizable. Keep it within sight, but always just beyond your immediate reach, that you may always have an incentive to better work. I suggested your U.F.A. local as the idea through which you might step upwards towards your ideal. That still stands, but remember with James Russell Lowell, "Our healing is not in the storm or in the whirlwind, it is not in monarchies or aristocracies, or democracies, but will be revealed by the still small voice that speaks to the conscience and the heart, prompting us to a wider and wiser humanity."—P. P. Woodbridge.

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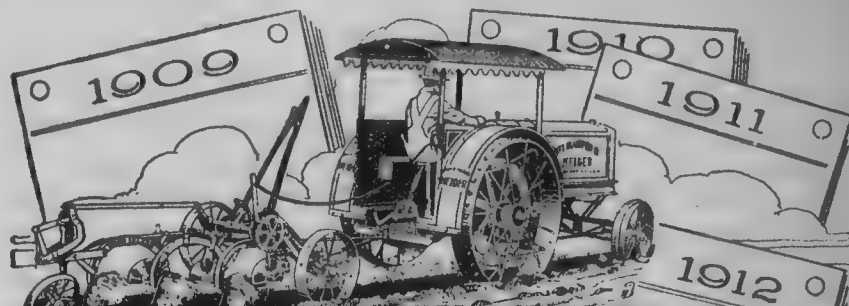
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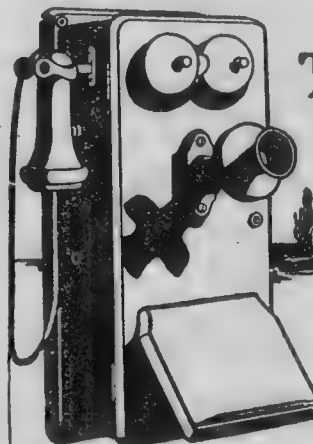
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Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 14

Clause 3.—That we favor the levy of the rate, as may be decided upon by the board and its collection by the councils of the respective municipal units.

Clause 4.—We favor the extension of this scheme by act of the legislature to all of the organized municipal units of the province and also a provision in the act that all municipalities which may hereafter be organized shall automatically become a part of the hail insurance district. We also favor the extension of the plan to the unorganized portions of the province, provided a practicable plan for carrying it into effect can be devised.

Clause 5.—We favor a provision in the act permitting any person having crop to withdraw said crop from the operation of the Act, but so that such withdrawal shall be for given date and shall operate only for one year at a time and further provision that in case of a total failure of crop for any reason the person insured may withdraw that crop from the operation of the Act by paying his percentage of the premium to the date of the withdrawal.

Clause 6.—We favor such an arrangement of the borrowing powers and guarantees of the hail insurance board whereby the claims for indemnity may be paid within 30 days after the award is made by the board.

The Plan Discussed

A good deal of discussion centred around what some delegates claimed was too liberal an exemption of speculators under the proposed plan. J. H. Lamb, of the board, dealt very effectively with this phase of the difficulty. W. D. Trego said the board had been considering the hail problem for years and it was only after the most careful deliberation that this plan had been submitted. One insurance manager told him recently that his company this year collected \$146,000 more than it paid back. H. W. Wood made it clear that any farmer would be able to withdraw his land up to a certain date not yet set. In the case of a farmer who suffered damages from other causes than hail and wished as a result to withdraw he would only be required to pay for the proportion of time for which he had protection. An amendment to levy a flat rate on all land plus a special levy on the area actually under crop was overwhelmingly defeated. Delegates from Peace River were assured they could withdraw. Where a farmer was outside the local improvement districts or outside the organized municipalities some special form of organization might be needed to include him but this will be provided.

Later in the convention proceedings a resolution was passed requesting the provincial government to require by law that all hail adjustments in Alberta be handled by a central licensed adjustment bureau, consisting of adjusters licensed as competent under government examination, with a view to securing uniformity and maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

Freight Rates and Railway Control.

All the old fighting spirit and competition for an opportunity to be heard was evident when a resolution was introduced dealing with the freight rates increase and the co-ordination of the railways. The C.P.R. came in for some of the most caustic criticism ever hurled at it. W. R. Ball was one of the most emphatic in his denunciation. The C.P.R. rate in the past had been exorbitant, especially in view of the fact that the large grants and subsidies given it were accompanied with an assurance from the company long ago that they would be enabled to keep rates much lower than other roads would have to charge. Mr. Herbert and Rice Shepard emphasized the importance of a vigorous protest against such increases.

The result was that two resolutions were unanimously passed and wired to Ottawa. One resolution endorsed the action of the executive in its protest made some time ago before the Railway Commission against this increase in freight rates. The second resolution asking the government to co-ordinate and operate all the roads during the

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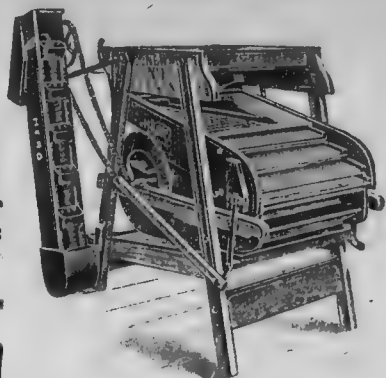
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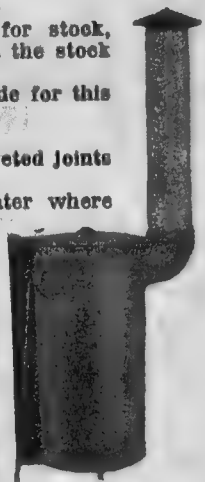
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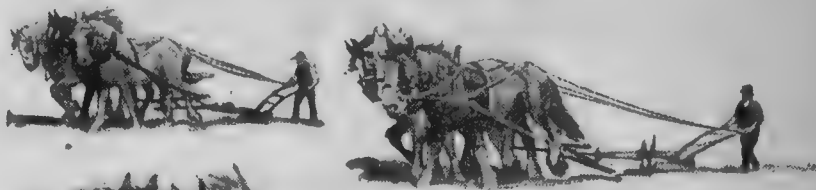
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Get ready now for spring work. Prepare for the bigger, better crops America expects of you and must have. Write us today for a complete description of the Cleveland Tractor and the name of the nearest Cleveland dealer. Address Dept. BO or use the coupon.

Western Canadian Distributors
GUILBAULT'S LIMITED, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
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NORMAN COX, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

The Cleveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, O., U. S. A.

Cleveland Tractor Co.
Dept. BO,
Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me full information about the Cleveland Tractor.

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City _____

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PLOW HARNESS

Only "No. 1" Grade Leather in
U.G.G. Plow Harness

"No. 1" means that only the best harness leather on the market goes into U.G.G. Harness. And every piece of every set is made of the same high quality—there has been no skimping. The traces are exceptionally strong and flexible.

U.G.G. Harness is made by one of the largest factories in Canada, and proof of the quality is that we have still to find a dissatisfied customer. Purchase price and freight will be refunded to you unless you are satisfied.

SPECIFICATIONS OF TEAM PLOW HARNESS

BRIDLES—1 in. cheek, Concord
winkers, flat checks to hame,
box loops, round Concord
winker stays.

TRACES—21 in. body with 11
in. layer. Length of leather
part, 6 ft. 3 in., with trace
ring and 6 link heel chain.

BREAST STRAPS—11 in.

HAMES—No. 3 varnish, I.O.T.
bolt.

PADES—31 in. spotted housings
with 11 in. layer, with Con-
way loops at end, 3 in. join
strap loops.

BELLY BANDS—Folded.

MARTINGALES—11 in.

LINES—1 in.

HAME STRAPS—1 in.

H-18—Heavy Team Plow Harness, less Collars.

Weight, boxed, 70 lbs.

Winnipeg Regina Sask. Calgary
45.50 45.90 46.00 46.15

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG CALGARY REGINA SASKATOON

war was given thoughtful discussion before its unanimous adoption, it is as follows:—

"Whereas our organization has repeatedly declared itself as being in favor of the principle of government ownership of all Canadian Railways; and, whereas the demands of the war and the best interests of Canada make it necessary that all these Railways be efficiently operated at a just and reasonable profit only; and, whereas it will be an impossibility to operate all these roads as separate units on a basis of standardized rates without either giving some more than a just share of profit or others less than their necessary requirements thus giving the public inefficient service or else charging them on a whole an unjust rate; and, whereas the West suffers more than any other part of Canada from unjust Railway rates; and, whereas efficient service by all roads at a reasonable profit to all roads can be given only through the co-ordination of all of them: Be it therefore resolved that we urge that the Government immediately take over, co-ordinate and operate at a reasonable profit to each, all Canadian Railways during the continuation of the war with a view to final ownership and operation after the war.

The Evening Sessions

Wednesday evening's session was enlivened with some excellent musical talent from the city of Calgary and with speeches by G. R. Murray, general manager at Winnipeg of the United Grain Growers Limited, John Kennedy, vice-president of the same company and W. Cressy of the Orpheum Circuit, one of President Wilson's four minute Liberty loan orators. Mr. Murray dealt most lucidly with the life membership plan, from a business man's view point and gave the delegates some very valuable suggestions in regard to putting the scheme on a proper basis. He also dealt in an interesting manner with the internal organization of the farmer's own company, especially in relation to its employees.

Mr. Kennedy handled in an effective manner that vital subject of migration from the land. He showed how close a relation this bore to profitable farming and that in turn to the great problem of taxation. Land values, taxation would do more than anything else, he contended, to bring about the proper readjustment of the problem of rural depopulation.

On Thursday evening the speakers were W. G. Elliott, principal of the agricultural school at Olds, Geo. F. Chipman, editor of The Guide and W. W. Swanson, professor of economics at Saskatchewan University. Mr. Elliott spoke to a resolution asking the government to provide a board and lodging through dormitories for the pupils at the three provincial agricultural schools. Before the war the average age of pupils at these schools was 22, now it is 18. Eighty of the students enlisted. He gave much valuable information on courses at these schools. Following his address the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Chipman brought greetings to the convention. He dealt very thoroughly with the necessity for concentrating all our efforts on attaining maximum efficiency in all our work and especially through the farmers' organizations. He deplored the ideas fathered by some impracticals of sending soldiers to the frontiers of civilization to make their living when they returned, while millions of acres of the finest land lie unused around our centres of population and along our railways. He also made a strong bid for government operation of all the railroads. He deprecated in scathing terms the maintenance of a high duty on agricultural implements at such a critical time. Mr. Chipman also pleaded for a more systematic business like development of our natural resources particularly coal in the western provinces.

The War After the War

Prof. Swanson gave an excellent address on the war after the war. He took his audience over a vast amount of ground and dealt with many problems in a way to start men seriously thinking. He deprecated the idea that there

Continued on Page 46

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c
Hens, per lb. 22c-23c
Ducks, per lb. 28c-30c
Turkeys, in good condition 23c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 14c
These prices guaranteed till February 15th, f.o.b. Winnipeg.
All these prices are for poultry in marketable condition.
Farmers who have not shipped to us yet we would be pleased to make a trial of shipment. You will prove yourself that we are giving good weight and fair prices. We prepay crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
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LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., in good condition, per lb. 22c
Spring Chickens, No. 1 condition, lb. 20c
Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Hens, extra large and fat, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 22c
Roosters, per lb. 15c
Geese, per lb. 18c
All prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 30 days from date of this issue. If you have not any crates let us know how much you have to ship and we will supply crates.
The prices quoted are for poultry in marketable condition.

Golden Star Fruit & Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Live Poultry WANTED

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 25c
Old Hens, per lb. 22c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Spring Chickens, per lb. 18c-20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 12c
Turkeys, per lb. 22c
Geese, per lb. 17c
Old birds in good condition.

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.
The prices quoted are for Poultry in marketable condition.

Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

FISH FISH FISH

Direct from our nets to the consumer. We operate nearly 30 miles of nets. We prepay all freight charges.

100 lb. White Fish\$12.50
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100 lb. Trout 15.00
100 lb. Pike 9.50
100 lb. Pickerel 12.50

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35 lb. White Fish
35 lb. Pike\$10.00
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These prices are delivered at your station—FREIGHT PREPAID.

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CANADIAN PEOPLE

FISH FOR THE FARMER

Buy in Winnipeg and Save
Freight. Any quantity shipped.

Jackfish, per lb. .90
Tullbees, per lb. .90
Whitefish, per lb. .12c
Pickerel, per lb. .12c
Haddies, 15 lb. boxes, each. \$2.75

CASH WITH ORDER

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POULTRY SPECIFIC

Big Egg Yield

Royal Purple Poultry Specific is a great egg producer and poultry conditioner. It makes hens lay in the winter almost as well as they do in summer. This is because our Poultry Specific supplies the missing food elements that fowl need in their winter ration and without which they cannot lay. Royal Purple Poultry Specific tones up the digestive system, and keeps the fowl active and healthy. It should be fed daily in a hot or cold mash.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

has pleased thousands of farmers and poultrymen. It has enabled them to get winter eggs without trouble. Read the views of the following users:

Fred B. Bond, Kincardine, Ont., writes:

"I have been feeding Royal Purple Poultry Specific to my hens this winter and I find it beats anything I have ever used as an egg producer. They started to lay right away and kept on gaining. I will never feed anything else as long as I can get it."

T. W. Hale, Toronto Annex, writes:

"I have fed your Specific to poultry, and it is a valuable tonic; increases the production of eggs. Would not be without it; keeps them in good health and I recommend it highly. Any person trying it once will not be without it."

If you want more eggs and healthier fowl, feed Royal Purple Poultry Specific. It is sold in large and small packages. Ask our dealer in your town for it.

Made only by
W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

FREE BOOK
This 30-page book describes the common diseases of poultry and stock. It tells how to build and remodel poultry houses, etc., etc. Send for a copy.

Farmers and Feeders

For Stock Feeding purposes corn has no equal as a Stock Food. With the price of feed so high corn will be fed extensively this year because practical feeders concede that **One Bushel of Corn (56 lbs.)** is equal to **Two Bushels of Oats (68 lbs.)**. The difference in the initial cost is insignificant.

Note the Comparative Prices

1 Bus. of Corn, 56 lbs., value \$1.30 to \$1.80, practically 3 cents per lb.
1 Bus. of Oats, 68 lbs., value .80 to .95, practically 2 1/2 cents per lb.
You can save 10 cents on every bushel, or from \$100 to \$150 on every car load of feed by using corn.

Write or wire us for prices on carload lots of corn or oats delivered at your station

Wood Grain Company Limited
Grain Exchange Winnipeg, Man.

Humor

"I don't like your heart action," the doctor said, applying the stethoscope again. "You have had some trouble with angina pectoris."

"You're partly right, doctor," said the young man, sheepishly; "only that ain't her name."

"Do you think any girl ever proposed in leap year, as they say, Jessie?" he asked.

"Not unless she was obliged to," answered the maiden. "But, George," she added, laying her hand affectionately on his arm, and looking up into his eyes, "you, I am sure, will never force me to that humiliation."

"No—er—that is to say—of course not, I—"

The ice was broken, and three minutes later there was a job in prospect for the parson.

"Did you give this man the third degree?" asked the police officer.

"Yes. We browbeat and badgered him with every question we could think of."

"What did he do?"

"He dozed off and merely murmured now and then: 'Yes, my dear, you are perfectly right!'"

"I venture to assert," said the lecturer, "that there isn't a man in this audience who has ever done anything to prevent the destruction of our forests."

A modest-looking man in the back of the hall stood up.

"I—er—I've shot woodpeckers."

The stranger on a walking-tour came across an "old, old man a-sitting on a gate" and began to ask questions:

"You are a farmer, I suppose?"

"No, not now. I used to be, but I gave it up."

"Well, you don't seem to be very busy. You have plenty of time on your hands, haven't you?"

"Lots of it."

"Ever do any work?"

"Once I did."

"What do you do now, if I may ask?"

"Don't do nothing. Hain't done nothing for nearly ten years."

"So. Why, you're in luck! If I did nothing for half that length of time I should be in the poorhouse."

The old man's face beamed with a glad surprise, and then, as one who knows his rare good fortune and values it at its just worth, he cried delightedly: "That's where I be!"

"You don't know me, do you Bobby?" asked a lady who had recently been baptized.

"Sure I do," piped the youth.

"You're the lady what went in swimming with the preacher last Sunday."

"Terribly old-fashioned, isn't she?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "I actually believe that if she felt compelled to do fancy work, she'd rather stitch 'God Bless Our Home' on cardboard than take a hand-painted banner out in the street and try to start a riot."

On day, as Pat halted at the top of the river-bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stopped and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah, how many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fifteen, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now, I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all?"

The driver of the watering-cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."

Teacher: "Johnny, what is a skeleton?"

Johnny: "Please, ma'am, it's a man with his insides out, and his outsides off."

This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks.

Wooden Buildings rot under the stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money. Concrete won't rot.

Rats are another source of leakage—they gnaw their way through all kinds of buildings—except Concrete, which is rat proof.

Fire on a farm usually means total loss because of the lack of water-pressure. Concrete cannot burn—another leak stopped.

Disease among your stock is usually due to unsanitary conditions. These conditions can be entirely remedied by building the wells, water tanks, septic tanks and barn floors of Concrete.

There's a type of waste that is peculiar to the farm that is built of old-style materials. For instance, mud was never intended for the paving of a feeding lot. Build your feeding floor of Concrete, and there will not be a single kernel lost.

Do you need this book that makes it easy for you to improve your farm?

This Book is
FREE
Write for it.

Signify what you want information about

FLOORS	DAIRY HOUSES
CONCRETE BLOCKS	BARN
SILOS	FENCE POSTS
GARAGES	ROOT CELLARS
TROUGHS AND TANKS	ROADS
"What the Farmer can do with concrete"	

Canada Cement Company, Limited
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On Concrete Roads

there is low haulage cost and free access for all types of vehicle—any hour, any day, any season. You are surely using Concrete on your farm—you find it makes for true economy, because it never needs repairs. The same notable feature of concrete makes it the only practical material for economical road-building. Only by having Permanent Highways of Concrete can the farmer run his motor car or drive his team where and when he please—in quick time and in all weather.

Black Watch CHEWING TOBACCO

Its wonderful
flavour is
different from
that of all other
tobaccos.

"A
Man's
Chew."

HAS
QUALITY



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It will
Prove
Up



Many a piano looks good and sounds good when new and on display, yet fails to make good when put to a practical test. The reason for this is that quality and endurance are not built into it—real experience and materials are not in it.

The **Mason & Risch Piano** has stood, and will stand every test—it proves up when others fail, because there is the result of fifty years experience embodied in it. Designed and made in Canada's greatest piano factory with unusual facilities for selecting material and labor necessary to the construction of a high-class product.

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EVERY STYLE—EVERY PRICE

AND THOUSANDS OF RECORDS
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Other Branches at Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Lethbridge, Edmonton.

Protect Your Teeth

FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense



Our Prices:

Bridge Work, per tooth... \$ 5.00
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IF your false teeth do not fit see us — we know how to make perfect plates.

IF you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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NEW VAMPING CARD

NO TEACHER NEEDED—SURPRISINGLY SIMPLE SYSTEM
Persons having neglected their Mental Education need not despair, for with the aid of our new **VAMPING CARD**, you can at once Vamp away to thousands of songs, Ballads, Waltzes, Rag Tunes, etc., equal to a Professional Vampster. No knowledge of music is required. After using it a few times, you will be able to dispense with the aid of the Vamping Card entirely. Price only 15 cts. postpaid.

ROPE SPICING
A most practical handbook giving complete and simple directions for making all the most useful knots, hitches, splices, riggings, etc. Over 100 illustrations. All about wire rope attachments, lashing, blocks, tackle, etc. 27 Hermetic Knots Illustrated. Worth many times its cost to mechanics, riggers, campers, boatmen, farmers,—anyone using rope. Price 25c postpaid.

AUTOMATIC REPEATING RIFLE
FIRES 20 SHOTS IN ONE LOADING!
This is a regular size automatic revolver. Shoots R.F. shots obtainable anywhere, none so other rifles and pistols. Repeats 20 times with one loading. Handsomely finished in gun metal. No dust or lead necessary, as it works with a special and superiorly rapid and accurate. Simply load with 20 B. shot, then press the trigger. Nothing to explode — absolutely harmless and safe. Remember, this is not a pump gun, but the same size and shape as a **ROCKWELL AUTOMATIC**. Best complete with a round of shot for ONLY 25 cts. postpaid.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Deeper Life

Faith the Simplest and Most Vital Thing in the Spiritual Life of Men
By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

There is no doubt that faith is one of the very greatest words of the Bible. From beginning to end the emphasis on faith is one of those notes which bind together in so clear a unity a collection of books written by many writers in widely different lands and times. Far back in the oldest traditions of the Hebrew people their great hero ancestor Abraham is exalted as one who "believed God" and whose faith was "counted to him for righteousness. The burden of the prophets and psalmists and wise men of Israel ever is that the supreme wisdom and duty and privilege of life is to trust in Jehovah.

Jesus made faith the condition of all His gifts. Nothing in men seemed to gladden Him like faith; nothing to disappoint Him like want of it. "O woman," He said to one suppliant, "great is thy faith. Be it unto thee as thou wilt." Paul has made faith seem his peculiar word, the distinctive note of Paulinism, yet he does not emphasize faith a whit more than does John, who is called the apostle of love.

Faith is not only one of the greatest words of the Bible but of all the great divisions of the Christian Church. Catholics, both Roman and Greek, and all Protestant communions, are one in, at least, their emphasis on faith.

It cannot but be worth while to try to discover why faith should be so magnified. Perhaps we have discovered one of the great reasons when we note how simple and vital a thing faith is. There is, indeed, no act or attitude of the human soul that is so simple and so vital. It is so simple because it is so vital.

Faith is the act on the spiritual plane that corresponds to such a simple and vital process as eating; or rather, indeed, to drinking, since the satisfaction of thirst is a simpler and more vital and more effortless thing than the satisfaction of hunger; or most perfectly of all, to breathing, the simplest, easiest and most vital physical act.

In eating there must be the effort to find and to appropriate the food, to bring it to the mouth, to fit it for assimilation and, finally, to assimilate it. Drinking is much simpler and easier. Water is the most vital element in nourishment, and water only needs to be secured and swallowed. It requires no assimilation. But air is even more indispensable than water. A man can live for weeks without food, if he has access to water. He can live for some days without water. He can live only a few minutes without air. And as air is the most necessary thing, so it is the easiest to appropriate. One does not need to go in search of it, or to lay hold of it and appropriate it. One does not need to bring it within the breathing apparatus and to swallow it. The only effort required in breathing is the expanding of the chest; the air rushes into the lungs through its own elasticity. It is, as it were, always seeking an entrance, eager to enter wherever it finds the possibility of entrance.

These and all other bodily acts and processes are parables. They are illustrations of spiritual laws and processes. They represent spiritual laws working on the physical plane. Beyond all other teachers Jesus has shown us the analogy between the physical and the spiritual. Henry Drummond's suggestive book, "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," was simply the development in modern scientific fashion of the great principle Jesus exhibits in His matchless parables: "The Kingdom of Heaven is like a grain of mustard seed," "I am the true Bread, the true Vine." So, guided by this illuminating principle of the essential correspondence between the physical and the

supernatural, we see that the vital and fundamental physical acts we have been considering must have something corresponding to them in the spiritual life of men. What this is, is faith, the simplest and most vital spiritual act—the appropriation of God.

For just as the body has no life in itself but draws its life from without, from food and drink and the air, and shut away from these dies, so the soul of man has no life in itself, but lives by laying hold of God and drawing strength and goodness from Him.

The deepest word of the Bible and of all the saints, and not merely the Christian saints, is that goodness is not a thing man has in himself, or can manufacture or maintain by himself, but that goodness is something man draws from God. "In me," confesses St. Paul, "dwells no good thing," "Heart and flesh fail," cries the psalmist, "but God is the strength of my life and my portion

forever."

Even as the first act of the newborn babe is to in-breathe the air, so the first act of spiritual life is to in-breathe God. And as day by day the physical life is nourished and strengthened and expanded by air and water and food, so the spiritual life of man grows by the ever larger appropriation of God.

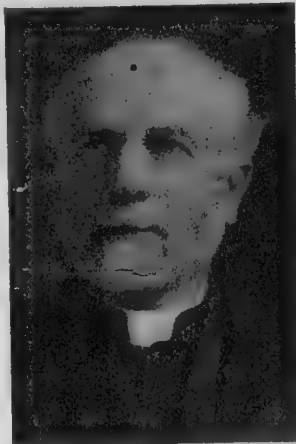
We see, then, how impossible it is to exaggerate the importance of faith. It is the beginning of spiritual life. From first to last men are saved by faith. The first step in goodness is to call on God, to open the heart to God, to cast oneself on Him. And the last step is nothing else, for as a man becomes better he does not become more independent of God, but more dependent on Him.

And as faith is thus the most vital act in the higher life of man, so it is the simplest and easiest. It involves no effort at all. One does not need to go in search of God or to put forth any effort to bring God near. The one condition is consent. The more we minimize the human element the truer our conception is, if we have only that simplest, easiest act of will—consent. Faith is nothing more than willingness that God should enter and take control. Consent is like the opening of the lungs: God comes in like the inrush of the vitalizing air.

Thus perhaps one great reason grows clear why our Lord selected a meal as the great characteristic sacrament of His religion. Certainly one great teaching of the Lord's Supper is just that the Christian life is the receiving of Jesus as our deepest and truest life, and that receiving Jesus is as simple and natural a thing as partaking of food. The Sacrament is just a kind of acted parable, the interpretation in act of the deep words of Jesus: "I am the Bread of Life; he that cometh to Me shall not hunger, and he that believeth on Me shall never thirst."

Nothing searches the human heart so deeply, nothing seems so unreasonable to the shallow and self-complacent, nothing so comforting to those who know themselves and the unutterable human need, nothing so natural and reasonable to the lowly and child-like, as this gracious and inexorable insistence on faith as the condition of all good.

The founding of the great line of public-maintained colleges and experiment stations means the application of science to the reconstruction of society; and it is probably destined to be the most extensive and important application of the scientific method to social problems that is now anywhere under way.—Bailey.



DR. BLAND

Cherries and Cherry Hybrids

By A. P. Stevenson



A. P. STEVENSON

Cherries are as yet in the experimental stage in Manitoba. From evidence on hand, no list of cultivated cherries can be recommended for general planting in any of the prairie provinces. The general experience has been unfavorable. Even the Minnesota Horticultural Society publishes no list of cherries suitable for planting in that State. Any remarks we may have to make on the growing of this fruit will of necessity be along the line of experience gained in endeavoring to grow it; what success, if any, and what prospects are for the future. Very few indeed of those who are in any way interested in the growing of fruit in this country have not at sometime or other bought and carefully planted out cherry trees of all the well known eastern varieties to have the usual result, all consigned to the brush pile the following spring.

Our first experience with this fruit began in 1875 when we planted out a number of eastern varieties, with the usual bad results. In 1891 we received from Minnesota a large consignment of the newly introduced hardy Russian cherry trees of such varieties as Bessarabian, 23 Orel, Sklanka Shubianca and Vladimir. For a number of years these varieties grew well and to all appearance were fairly hardy in tree, and we were in hopes something valuable and suitable for our extreme conditions had been found. In due time the trees attained sufficient size to form fruit buds in abundance, but few blossoms appeared. In brief, the conclusion was reached that while the trees were fairly hardy the fruit buds were not. In consequence the trees were rooted out with the exception of the Vladimir. According to Prof. Hansen, this variety is grown extensively in the Vladimir region of Russia north of Moscow. With us it appeared to be superior to the other Russian sorts and gave us a fair crop of fair sized fruit of good quality, when it succumbed to root killing. The pits of the fruit were saved and planted. The seedlings from these pits came into bearing six years ago. As expected the fruit varied very much in size and quality, some being very good and others inferior. Pits of the best of these were again selected and planted. From this second generation of seedlings we have a large number of trees that will soon begin to bear fruit, the trees, or bushes, being to all appearance quite hardy. From this line of work we are in hopes of being able to develop a true cherry that will be suitable to our extreme conditions.

Sand Cherry Hybrids

The work of hybridising fruits has been carried on for a number of years by horticulturists in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Without doubt Prof. Hansen of Bookings, South Dakota, stands at the head of this work. Some of his new creations give promise of great value to us on account of the fine quality of the fruit and early bearing habit of the trees. We give below a list of the Hybrid cherries that have fruited with us during the last ten years, together with a few notes on their behavior. Etapa, Opatia and Sapa, are all crosses between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum of California. The fruit is of excellent quality, the flesh being of a dark purple color, very large for a cherry, could be classed as a good sized plum. We find the trees, or rather bushes, to be lacking in hardiness. To overcome this to a certain extent we grow them in the bush form like a large currant bush. In the late fall the bush is spread outward and bent down to the ground.

A block of wood is placed to hold them down. This will allow the snow to drift entirely over the bushes during the winter. As these Hybrid cherries form fruit buds on one year old wood this system of winter protection can be carried out by removing a portion of the old wood every spring. By this system we have grown fine crops of this splendid fruit. Of the three varieties mentioned we prefer the Sapa as being the most prolific. The fruit will average fully an inch in diameter. Season, early September.

Sansota and Chersota

These are other new varieties originated by crossing the Sand Cherry with the De Sota Plum and are much hardier in tree than the Gold plum crosses. The color is almost black when fully ripe, flesh yellowish green, pleasant. Fruit will average nearly an inch in diameter. Season, early September. These varieties are also grown in the bush form but the limbs are not bent down in the fall.

Champa Sand Cherry

This is a pure Sand Cherry seedling. The bush is a strong upright grower for a Sand Cherry and the fruit is the largest we have grown of that variety, is glossy black with a small pit and of good quality either for table or culinary use. The bushes have been in bearing three years and so far appear to be quite hardy. Fruit will average three-fourths of an inch in diameter. Season, early September.

Compass Cherry

This Hybrid Cherry is the best known and has been longer in cultivation than any other variety. It originated in Minnesota, and is a Hybrid of the wild Sand Cherry and the Mian Plum. It has been in cultivation with us for eighteen years and has been largely planted throughout the Western Provinces. It appears to be fairly hardy. The tree is of fairly upright habit of growth and begins to bear when two or three years old. The fruit is of a dark reddish color, is excellent for home use and canning purposes. In size will average the same as the Champa Cherry. Season, middle of September.

Rocky Mountain Cherry

This is a selected type of the wild Sand Cherry. The bush is quite hardy and annually bears heavy crops of black cherries of medium quality.

This about completes the list of varieties that up to the present time have proven worthy of consideration. It is of the first importance that they should be planted in a favorable location where good shelter has been provided. No insect or other pests attack the bushes. The same general directions given for planting the Plum will apply here. I believe the satisfaction of gathering this fine fruit from one's own tree will be a sufficient reward for the trouble of giving the trees the extra care and protection.

WINDBREAKS PAY

A grove on a farm greatly improves its sale value. Trees arranged in nice shape around a farmhouse and buildings will raise a farm in the estimation of a buyer, who wants an attractive home, a good many times the value of the time and money put into the planting of the trees.

Windbreaks are a great protection from the hot, dry winds of the summer and the cold, chilling winds of the winter. They are especially beneficial to orchards, preventing the winds from blowing off the blossoms in the spring and shaking off the fruit in the fall. Windbreaks also protect fruit trees from winter killing.

The protection which a good windbreak will give to stock in winter will pay in a short time for the cost of establishing the windbreak.

War Time Gardening

IT IS WELL KNOWN

that prices of canned vegetables have increased, and in all probability the sale may be entirely prohibited in order to husband supplies for our armies. The control of necessary vegetables for home consumption is in your hands.

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Stock No.	Price Per Bushel	Brandon	Calgary
K-50.—OATS, American Banner	1.12	1.10	1.08
K-51.—" " " "	1.09	1.08	1.06
K-60.—" " " "	1.11	1.08	1.06
K-61.—" " " "	1.08	1.06	1.04
K-70.—" " " "	1.12	1.08	1.06
K-71.—" " " "	1.13	1.10	1.08
K-80.—" " " "	1.13	1.10	1.08
K-90.—" " " "	1.13	1.10	1.08

N.B.—Prices quoted above are on per conditions stipulated in our 1918 Seed Catalogue.

K-40.—BARLEY, Six-Rowed 1.75 1.70

K-30.—WHEAT, Marquis 2.65 2.60

Prices are for quantities of 25 bushels or more, add 5 cents per bushel for smaller quantities. Use Stock Number when ordering. Add 20 cents for Jute Sacks (Oats, 25 bushels; Barley and Wheat, 2 bushels). Write for special quotations on carloads and copy of Special Seed Grain List.

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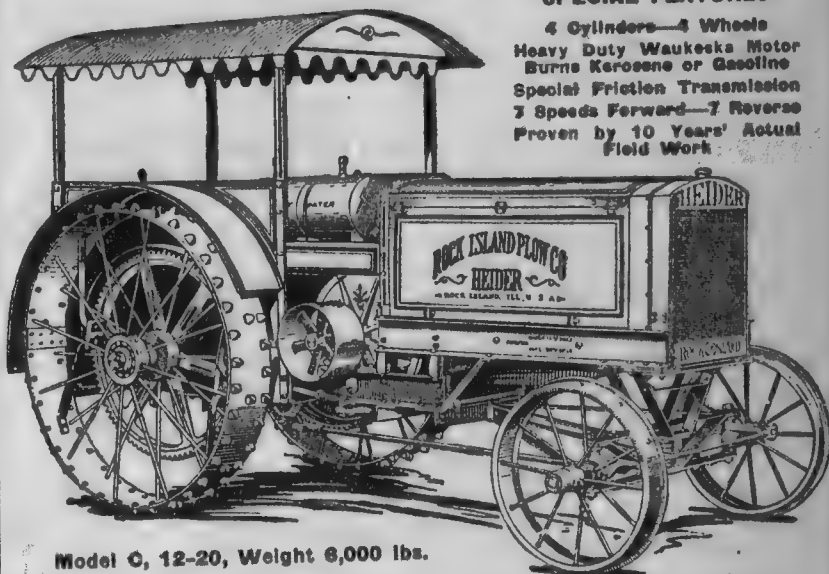
Model C
12-20

HEIDER TRACTORS

Model D
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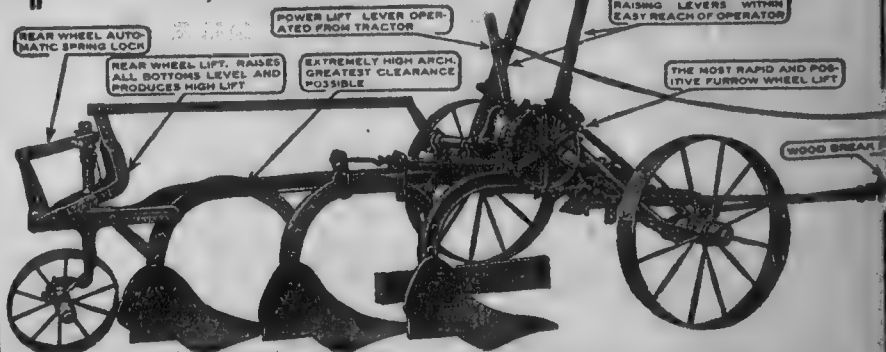
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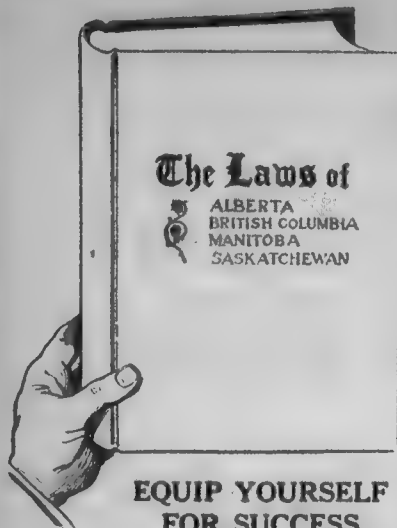
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Dear Sir—“Western Canada Law Book” is just what the people of the West need. It is a book that would be of a great help to any one, whether to Farmer or Business Man. It explains all the different parts of the law, which we are coming in contact with every day of our lives. It will help to save many a person from getting into a lawsuit. For myself I wouldn't be without it for double the money.

Yours truly,

(Signed) G. G. GLENNIE.

Medicine Hat, Alta.

Dear Sir—I received your copy of the “Western Canada Law Book” some time ago and I am well pleased with it. I think it is a book that every farmer should have.

Yours truly,

(Signed) C. S. SCHAFER.

Purple Springs, Alta.

Dear Sir—Some time ago I got one of your law books, and I think it is a splendid book. It should be in the hands of every farmer in Western Canada, as it covers practically all the laws in the West. I think all owners of cars should get one, as it would save a great deal of trouble and expense.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOMAS D. BROOKS.

Lashburn, Sask.

Dear Sir—Replying to your request as to my opinion re “The Western Canada Law Book,” I think it a valuable book for the average person in Western Canada to have. It gives the key to the desired information on many different subjects. It undoubtedly will save heaps of people dollars upon dollars.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JAMES GRAY.

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Accuracy. Every article pertaining to the laws of Western Canada is taken from the Dominion and Provincial Statutes.

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“THE MAJOR,” by Ralph Connor. — This is the story of the heart of every red-blooded Canadian, who in his soul loves first liberty of conscience and demands the right to live to the best that is in every man and woman in Canada. A book to stir the spirit, a trumpet call to freedom, a story that throbs with the pulse of the northwest.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg

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Man.

Important Resolutions Before U.F.A. Convention

Over 60 Resolutions Considered—Many Reforms Advocated

On the second day of the big U.F.A. Convention at Calgary, the delegates began disposing of the 60 odd resolutions brought before them. The consideration of these occupied every spare moment. Though some were used, it would almost seem, to give some delegates practice in public speaking, they were generally disposed of in rapid style. Occasionally this was too rapid, and delegates found themselves calling "Question" and voting on resolutions of which they did not have a clear understanding. Among the most important resolutions rapidly disposed of on account of the great unanimity of opinion on them were the following:—

The action of the executive in endorsing the findings of the conference on more and better water for our farms, held at Lethbridge on June 26, 1917, was approved. The convention placed itself on record as being in entire sympathy with the objects of the Social Service League. The incoming board was recommended to assist the U.F.W.A. in the provision of a paid organizer or in any other way that might be decided upon after consultation with the women's executive. The legislative committee, which is responsible for the presentation to the government of the resolutions passed by the convention, was requested to state as fully as possible the promises or excuses given by the government upon each of the resolutions in its annual report. Adequate provincial laws with rigid enforcement to provide all possible means for the prevention of destructive forest fires and for the encouragement of tree planting were urged. The convention recommended that a justice of the peace be paid for his work on any case regardless of whether or not the case failed to be proved in the higher courts. Representations were made to the provincial and Dominion governments to have the Grande Prairie Railway extended west through the Grande Prairie country. A demand was made that the wholesale carrying of party political literature by the mails free should be abolished. A protest was registered against the arrangement, reported as the suggestion of Sir Herbert Ames to the minister of finance, to have payments to the Patriotic Fund considered as an equivalent of income tax. In order to avoid the danger of non-farmers and politicians being elected to office, it was resolved that each and every candidate nominated be required to state before the convention, before the ballot is taken, the exact source of his principal income and source of livelihood. The provincial government was asked to encourage the use of vaccine for the prevention of blackleg in cattle. The attention of the minister of railways was directed to the delay in linking up the 25 miles of railway between Manyberries and Altawan on the proposed route of the C.P.R. between Lethbridge and Weyburn in order to prevent the westward hauling of grain on its way to Fort William. The extension of the county agent system as rapidly as qualified men could be secured was urged upon the provincial government.

Incorporation of U.F.A.

A most important resolution to the convention was that dealing with the incorporation of the U.F.A. The resolution read as follows:—

Whereas, it is expedient and in the best interests of the association that it should be incorporated so as to secure a legal status in the province; and whereas, it is advisable that such incorporation be secured by act of the legislature of the province of Alberta; be it therefore resolved that the directors of the association be, and they are, hereby authorized to make applications at the next sitting of the provincial legislature for an act of incorporation of the association.

Be it further resolved that the details of the incorporation shall be left to the directors, provided only that in framing the by-laws of the incorporated association they shall follow as closely as possible the present constitution of the association.

The putting into effect of this resolution will place the association in an in-

initely better position in every way. Rather closely related to it and contingent upon such incorporation for their fulfilment were two resolutions dealing with hail insurance and the administration of estates. That on hail insurance authorized the directors to organize a subsidiary company for the purpose of carrying on as agents, brokers or otherwise the business of fire and hail insurance. That dealing with estates reads as follows:—

Whereas, it is deemed expedient that this association should acquire the power of action as executors and administrators of the estates of deceased persons, and generally as trustee on behalf of its members when required to do so; be it therefore resolved that the directors be, and they are, hereby authorized to apply for such power, either by the organization of a subsidiary company or by obtaining the necessary power in the act of incorporation of the association if applied for.

Both these resolutions carried unanimously. It was explained by Mr. Trego that the first of these two was necessary, as the new plan of hail insurance could not be put into effect this season, and some check might be needed on line companies.

Considerable discussion arose over the following resolution submitted by the board of directors:—

Whereas, education is a national asset; and whereas, in parts of Alberta there are lands outside school districts paying only a small tax into the educational fund; and whereas, this system is unjust as the greater burden of taxation is carried by organized districts only; therefore, be it resolved that where there is unorganized territory surrounded by or adjoining school districts, the tax rate for that territory be the average rate of the adjacent districts.

It was pointed out that four years ago the government took out from taxation the leased land in school districts. This necessitated making many districts larger, with the consequence that now very many children have altogether too far to go to school. In many places also much land is held by ranchers and districts are badly arranged. These ranchers have often little or no interest in school beyond the evasion of taxation. Such conditions were not conducive to the proper education of Alberta's coming citizens.

Establishment of Labor Bureaus

Interest was keen in a resolution proposed by the board of directors suggesting the establishment of labor bureaus at Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge with a view to supplying the farmers with farm labor and also regulating wages. It was emphatically asserted by W. D. Trego that the labor bureaus in Calgary had much to do with regulating labor prices. Various delegates thought they should be run by farmers. The resolution was referred to the board for action.

A resolution asking that the markets committee of the U.F.A. take up with the proper authorities with a view of putting into effect a system of grading and classifying livestock in the same manner as grain is graded was carried. This was one resolution that might have been much more carefully considered. Had it been, and a proper knowledge of the practical difficulties in the way been made known, it is safe to say no such resolution would have been passed.

The convention was most emphatic in its opinion regarding the policing of the province. Many delegates asserted that police protection was inadequate in some parts, and unwarranted stealing went on. In this white men were more to blame than Indians or halfbreeds. Another said one red coat in the horizon would do more to put due respect for the law into the hearts of law-breakers than a whole squad of provincial police. The following resolution was overwhelmingly carried:—

Resolved, that the government be urged to provide an adequate and efficient police force throughout the country, preferably the R.N.W.M.P.

Continued on Page 40

Farm More Acres at Less Cost

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STAUDE Mak-a-Tractor

Solves the problem of that extra four horse team you need to get in the acreage you aim to crop this year, and to do summer fallowing and breaking for next year.

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I used a Staude Mak-a-tractor with my seven-year-old Ford throughout my summerfallow work this year. I plowed about seventy acres. I am well satisfied with the work it did. I was always able to do more work in a day than my five horse team, although I never tried to make any record with my machine. The best I have done is twenty-six miles in an ordinary day.
Caron, Sask., July 31, 1917.

A. S. HURLBURT.

In reply to yours of the 29th inst., will say regarding your tractor, it positively does all you guarantee it to do.

I plowed 170 acres this Spring in 14 days, plowing 6 inches deep. This was done in stubble.

Furthermore, it is as cheap a tractor as you can get, as I have a big gas outfit and can speak from experience. I used 1 1/2 gallons of gas per acre, on an average, and but a gallon of lubricating oil per day. Besides I haven't put in a cent for repairs. I may self, prefer this to any small tractor.
May 18, 1917.

E. R. WOEPPPEL.

No rigid attachment. No strain on the car. The tractor pushes the car by the brackets to the rear axle. The tractor wheels draw the load. The Ford pulls nothing. Simply delivers the power to the rim of the big wheels.

The Staude is equipped with proper cooling devices so that over-heating does not occur. The Circulator special fan and pulley and new Radiator make the Ford better than ever. Does not alter the appearance of the car. Can furnish either 1917 or old model Radiators.

Be sure and see the Staude Mak-a-Tractor demonstration when in Regina for the GRAIN GROWERS' CONVENTION, or write for special demonstration at your own farm to:—

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CLIP THE COUPON

It will bring you full particulars of the Staude Mak-a-Tractor which does the work of 4 big horses.

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Please send me full particulars regarding your Staude Mak-a-Tractor and name of your nearest dealer.

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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

OUR SECOND LINE

One whole session was practically given over to the discussion of the need for greater production at the Brandon convention of the Grain Growers' Association. In fact, there was scarcely a session when the matter did not come in for some discussion. One could not but be impressed with the thoroughness with which western farmers are entering into this greater production campaign. During the election campaign we had much opportunity to say, and to hear each other say, that we were behind the boys in the trenches to our last dollar and to the last bushel of grain, or the last pound of beef or bacon we could raise. They were fine sounding, loyal, patriotic phrases. In fact, I little doubt but what they helped tremendously to win the election for Union government.

But not until the Brandon convention did I fully realize that our farmer producers and our farmers' wives were literally and actually into this greater production campaign to the last bushel and to the last pound of bacon and beef. They are the veritable army behind the man behind the gun. To have attended the Brandon convention was to have received the assurance that for this great line of support there was no retreat, no faltering and no retrenchment.

The many extenuating situations which, through war conditions, must influence production were discussed in the one clear light of their bearing on the greater production campaign. When ever before in the history of Canada's long period of protective policy did the farmers, the acute sufferers, couch a resolution for free farm machinery in these terms: "Whereas, the geographical position of Canada renders her products of peculiar value to the Empire in these days of national peril; and whereas, frequent appeals are being made to the agricultural classes to increase their production of human necessities; and whereas, the scarcity of competent farm help must be replaced by labor-saving machinery, in order that vast areas of fertile land now lying idle may be brought into use;

"Be it resolved, that we petition the Union government, as a war measure, to place all machinery and implements required in the production of food-stuffs on the free list."

When before has a resolution such as the following gone from the Women's Section to be unanimously passed by the whole convention: "Whereas, the shortage of food is so great, the scarcity of labor so acute, and the cry for greater production ever increasing, be it resolved, that the government be asked to establish in the college of agriculture short courses for the benefit of women who wish to undertake suitable forms of farm labor."

When has such a sentiment as this been voiced in the farmer's parliament: "While we Grain Growers declare our desire to do everything in our power to furnish food for Great Britain and her Allies, even at monetary loss to ourselves, we would strongly urge, etc." When the delegates of the greatest industrial organization in the province, in annual convention assembled, express themselves in such a manner, can we doubt the sincerity of their purpose or the thoroughness with which they will undertake it? Our young men in Europe are blazing for themselves and for Canada paths of unprecedented and undying glory; our producers, the great lines of support, are preparing for the mammoth spring drive; is there a Canadian who can do aught but follow in their train?

A COUNTRY PORTIA

Miss Isobel Maclean, LL.B., who received her call to the bar in November of last year, and has since then been practising with her brother, D. B. C. Maclean, in Winnipeg, has gone to London to undertake a coun-

try practice. Miss Maclean has the distinction of being the only woman lawyer in active practice in the province, and the fourth to be called to the Manitoba bar.

FIRE! FIRE!!

(By Mary H. Talbot.)

Nine out of every ten housewives whom I have asked, "Do you know what to do if fire should break out?" have answered in the negative, and yet no women are in so urgent need of

The majority of women do not seem to realize the danger there is in accumulations in closets. The dust and lint from old clothes are very inflammable. Lighting a match to look for some article in a crowded closet, or taking a candle into such a place often causes fire. Old clothing, rags, waste paper and every sort of rubbish should be cleared out of closets. A spark in a dusty closet has been known to ignite a whole building; even the accumulation under bureaus and sofas is dangerous. If you do discover a fire in your

but wakens to find the bed burning. If this should happen to you, wet the surface with a broom if you can, but if the ticking has caught, roll up the mattress or push it on the floor; it will burn more slowly there, and you can beat it out with the wet broom.

If the lamp takes fire, you must handle it very quickly or let it alone; toss it out of doors if you can; if not, throw a blanket or rug over it and get salt, baking powder, or flour; never throw sugar on fire, as this is very inflammable and will burn fiercely. Lamp trouble is often caused by the housewife's filling the lamps after dark by the light of another lamp, or because the air ducts are not kept open to allow a free circulation of air; if these are closed, the lamp will heat up when lighted, which is extremely dangerous. And remember that lamps are most liable to explode when only half filled, or when the flame is turned down low in the burner. What is true of an oil lamp is also true of oil stoves.

Many fires have arisen from curtains blowing into an unprotected gas jet. Lights in a bedroom are usually placed for the sake of convenience near the dressing table, the best place for the latter being beside a window; it is always wise, therefore, to weight the hems of curtains so that a chance puff of wind will not blow them into the light. If this should occur, do not try to pull the curtain down; to do so increases the danger of personal injury.

Even a child can stop a fire in the beginning if he knows what to do. It is a capital idea to increase the presence of mind and the common sense of the whole family by an occasional fire drill. Each one should have confidence enough to attempt to use the means at hand and should be able to summon immediate assistance in case of need. If you have a telephone, put on a card to whom to call for help and let it always be near the receiver, and let everyone in the house understand this card. Should you be caught in a building that is burning and filled with smoke, creep along the floor on your hands and knees, covering if possible the mouth and nose with a wet towel. You can always obtain the most air in such cases near the floor.—Country Gentleman.

ONTARIO IN LINE

A Toronto dispatch states that legislation to prevent the spread of venereal diseases and restrict the evil consequences of such disorders will be passed by the Ontario government at the approaching session of the legislature, which meets on February 5 next.

While the government has not yet definitely decided upon the terms of the proposed legislation, The Globe is informed that the measure will be based upon the report of Hon. Mr. Justice Hodgins, who, in November last, was commissioned to undertake the important work of investigating the problem on behalf of the provincial government. Justice Hodgins has just completed an exhaustive investigation into the study and practice of medicine, and the government asked him to proceed with a study and investigation of the problem of the feeble-minded and the question of venereal diseases. The feeling was that these problems are intimately related to each other. A large percentage of cases of venereal diseases can undoubtedly be traced, it is believed, to the habitually immoral, and many of this class are considered to be mentally defective. On the other hand, it is believed that many cases of insanity and feeble-mindedness are the result of venereal diseases. Justice Hodgins was commissioned under the Public Inquiries Act to consider and inquire into the existing methods of dealing with imbecile, feeble-minded and mentally defective persons in the province, with power to suggest amendments to existing legislation or other measures which will, in his opinion, improve present conditions.



AN ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED KITCHEN FOR THE FARM WOMAN
Note the sink in the centre of the kitchen, easy of access from every part, the capacious cupboards and the pleasant window.

being well informed about fire helps as those who live in isolated places as many farm women do. It is worth while to drill oneself in the things to do and not to do in case of this calamity, for subconsciously the training will assert itself even when the surface faculties are all astray. It seems an awful indictment, but statistics prove its truth—fifty per cent. of the fires are due to individual carelessness, and the greater number are due to the carelessness of women.

A very prolific source of disaster is overheated fat splashing out and catching fire during the process of cooking, causing a terrifying column of flames. A woman's first impulse is to rush at the fire and try to move the pan containing the fat, and her clothing almost invariably ignites. Go instead to flour barrel, salt bin, baking-powder box or sand pile, but never to the water bucket, as water on burning fat will spread the flame wherever the water runs. And do not throw at the flame whatever extinguisher is the most handy, as burning fat also splashes about; instead hang a cup or a bucket of the material at hand on a long poker and empty it on to the fat, and with the poker mix the flour or other extinguisher with the burning grease. This will put out the fire, and you will not have come into contact with it.

closet, close the door and get a bucket of water and a broom. "A wet broom is the best fire extinguisher ever invented," said an official of the fire department to me. "You can throw a solid sheet of water with it or only a spray; you can beat a fire out with a broom or you can pull down a blazing curtain with it." Use your broom to pull the contents of the closet to the floor and then use it to apply the water.

"The chimney's afire!" shrieked one of the children at a farmhouse I was visiting. There was not a man on the place. The man of the house had been talking about cleaning out the soot, but he was too late. This was my second experience, so we throw salt in the fire-place and set it afire. Burning salt or sulphur makes a gas that will put out this kind of fire. If you have neither at hand, hang a heavy blanket at the bottom of the flue to catch the soot and prevent its blowing out into the room, and then send the best climber to the roof to empty buckets of coal or sand down the chimney. The blanket may not catch all the soot and sparks, so have your broom and bucket of water handy.

It is very tempting to lie in bed and read, but it has caused many a fire; sleep so often overtakes one, and one never knows how the damage was done,

HATE IS WASTE

If love is the greatest good thing in the world, then hate is the greatest evil thing in the world. For hate is the opposite of love. Love warms, hate freezes. Love attracts, hate repels. Love is life, hate is death. Hate is the worst waste that can enter a human soul.

Love fills, nourishes, and prospers both the lover and the loved. But hate tears and wastes everything that it touches in the life of the hater and the hated. Hate is poverty—impoverished. When you think about hating any one, pause long enough to feel its poisonous sting creep through your own being and then THINK. The chances are then that you will chase it from your life.

Hate always hurts the hater most—for in many cases the hated is big enough not to let the hate in.

Don't let hate get to you today. And if you have sent it out any day to any one, go and find where it went and take it back and bury it.

U.F.W.A. Secretary's Report

Presented by Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, Secretary United Farm Women of Alberta, at the Calgary Convention

It gives me much pleasure to have the opportunity of meeting you again at convention, and of presenting my annual report as secretary. Though the work this year has been a little discouraging from the standpoint of membership it has been most encouraging from the standpoint of work accomplished. Up to the time of writing only nineteen clubs have sent in an account of the year's work but this small per cent. report over \$8,000 raised for Red Cross and other patriotic purposes. This is even not fair to them, as several of these clubs are doing Red Cross work through other organizations, and their sums do not appear as given by the U.F.W.A. In some instances, as when \$2,500 was raised at Cayley, it was one great pull all together, farmers and farm women. The same was true of Veteran where \$2,000 was raised by an auction sale in which everything was contributed, and most of it bought by farm people. Sterling U.F.W.A., Strome, with a membership of 16, reports 800 garments and 36 pairs of socks made during the year. And here I feel compelled to mention the secretary. With a family of seven, the youngest under two years old; that woman worked indefatigably herself and tried by every means to enthrone others in her community, with the very creditable record given above as the result. It is another proof of what well-directed effort and enthusiasm will accomplish.

Fine Work of Locals

The two clubs held up last year as an example of what should not be, can look the world proudly in the face this year. One of them in addition to raising \$400 for patriotic purposes, developed a spirit of co-operation which argues well for the success of the club in the future.

A secretary whose club has done excellent work sends this message: "We packed 22 boxes for our soldier boys, and the way in which they have been appreciated has made our hearts glad. In this work we have great comfort. I want to say that the U.F.W. has been a help and a blessing to this community in more ways than one. The beginning of our work was hard, with little encouragement and many hindrances, but I feel that we have risen above the most of them and are ready to go ahead and do more, and better things." Words like these encourage and hearten us all, and put a song of thanksgiving in our hearts if not on our lips.

One club conceived the splendid idea of sending a number of Christmas boxes to be distributed by their own boys to those who otherwise would have had none. If each time boxes were sent—we hope, Christmas boxes will never again be necessary—this plan was followed and a few extra ones packed, both gift and giver would be doubly blessed.

But patriotic work has not been all that has been accomplished. Halls have been built and rest rooms secured and furnished. Study courses have been followed and of this I wish to speak later. We realize that both the Study Outlines and the course suggested by the secretary could have been improved upon, and that we propose to do this year. However, we shall deal more fully with this question at our round table conference for delegates.

Difficulties of Club Work

In view of the strenuous times in which we are living the wonder is that so much has been accomplished. Women took men's places in the field last year, although help for the home was almost impossible to obtain. In one instance that came to my notice, two women, one of them elderly and with rheumatic hands, milked seventeen cows all summer. Her daughter, who told me the story added, "In times like these we feel that we must all do our bit." That is the truest patriotism. When the story of the Great War is told, we hope an honored place will be given to those who have striven not only to "keep the home fires burning," but also to furnish food for the soldier lads at the front.

Two other causes which militate against the success of our work are first, the long distances to be covered in sparsely settled districts before people can meet, and secondly, home duties. In several of the reports sent in the answer given to the

question "What are the chief difficulties you find in carrying on the work successfully" was "Babies." One club reports that half their membership have babies under three years old, while the secretary herself has two under that age. That certainly creates a difficult position, but we view those "little difficulties" in the light of an asset rather than a liability, however much they may hinder club work.

And that brings us face to face with a problem that perplexes every conscientious, but intelligent and public-spirited mother. It is your problem and mine—namely, under what conditions are we justified in confining our attention entirely to our homes to the exclusion of all matters of public interest, or how far are we justified in trying to attend to both. Now I say, "intelligent and public-spirited," for the indifferent woman will excuse herself by saying, "I have my home and children, and that is enough for me to look after." Now how much we should try to do outside of home is a matter which each woman must settle with her own conscience. When the physical, mental and moral well-being of children must be neglected if a public work is to be done, then it is obvious that the public work must be left in other hands. A woman's first and highest duty and her greatest service to the state is in the caring for all three sides of child life. But a meeting once in two weeks or a month should not imply neglect of either home or children. On the contrary it should leave a woman better fitted, physically and mentally to care for both. True she may have to leave the dinner dishes unwashed until her return, but dishes not washed in their proper time cannot be considered a social crime. A far greater crime is the indifference to and want of co-operation in the great movements of social reform. The selfish woman leaves the working out of better social, educational and economic conditions for herself and her children to women who need her sympathy and co-operation but who only get her criticism. In these days of stress and strain, when the old order is changing and giving place to new, and especially in view of her great privileges and opportunities, the woman who remains aloof and out of sympathy with the strivings of earnest, organized men and women to bring order out of chaos and to make the community, the province and the world a better, saner and happier place to live in, is not only shirking a great responsibility, but is a dead weight, or worse on society. There are various conditions under which a woman can be excused from undertaking a public work, or even attending meetings; but there is no excuse for withholding her sympathy and interest, or the help she might render. Whether we like it or not, we come under one of the two classes. Which it shall be is for us to decide, but whether we believe it or not, care or not, we are shouting it from the housetops by our words and deeds.

(Mrs. Barritt here dealt exhaustively with the food question, impressing on the members the great gravity of the food situation.)

Women and World Peace

What can we, the United Farm Women of Alberta do, in order to make a repetition of the horrors enacted since August 1914, impossible in the future. On the face of it it looks as if we can do but little. But can we not put forth some effort and use to the utmost our little influence. In the People's Forum here in Calgary I heard an address on A Peace that shall be worth the Sacrifice. In that address the speaker made the statement that set one thinking. He said that in that world parliament which shall discuss peace terms, women should have a place. Why should we not? And who has a better right to be represented in that world parliament than the farm women of Western Canada? We have not only borne and reared and sorrowed for the heroes who gave their lives for an ideal, namely to preserve the freedom of the world and make it safe for democracy, but we have also borne the burden and heat of the day in order that starving Europe might be fed. Are we content to leave the issue for which we have sacrificed so much, to emperors,

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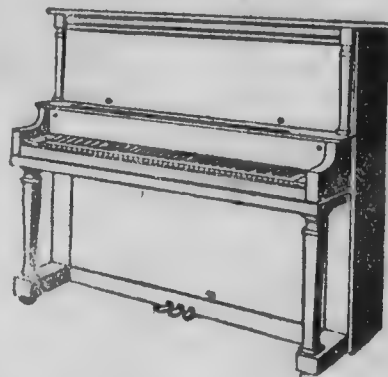
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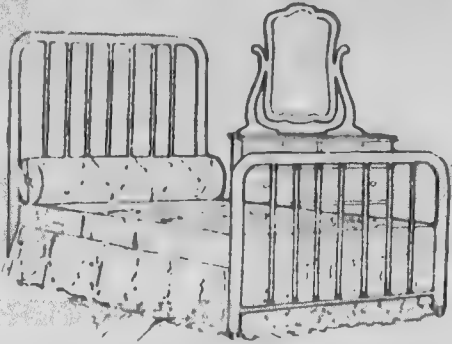
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CANADA

premiers, diplomats and financiers only, with the possibility that our children will witness a conflagration ten-fold more hell than the one we are living through, because of the lust for power or riches of a clique of militarists in some corner of Europe or Asia? They are the men who make profit from the blood and agony of their fellows. In this peace congress the advocate of territorial expansion, which in itself contains the germ of future wars will be represented. Are we content to fold our hands in mute resignation and not ask that our voice be heard also? Why should we not demand that a woman be chosen to represent the farm women of the world's granary—a woman who is strong and fearless and will protest in the name of her inarticulate sisters against all that makes for that curse of curses to the human race, War. I am not of those who believe that wars must continue. If I did believe that I should preach in season and out of season, from pulpit, press and every other agency at my command, the gospel of race destruction.

When are we going to rise up and say "We refuse to bear children if at the bidding of governments the world in which they are to live can be turned into an Inferno." We have consecrated them this time on what we are told and believe to be, the altar of the world's freedom. Now let us go further and see to it, as far as in us lies, that they shall not have died, and that we and woman-kind all over the world shall not have suffered in vain.

I would go one step further and urge that a great International Council of Women from all countries be held at stated intervals, so that we might come into touch with each other. The mother heart is the same in all countries raised above primitive savagery. The goodwill and sympathy of the women of the world for each other, carried into the home teaching and disseminated by propaganda, together with a knowledge of the unspeakable horrors of modern warfare and the futility and stupidity of it all, should help to create such a public opinion against war that he would be a brave man indeed, be he President or Kaiser, who would dare to suggest that the noblest and most exclusive of all professions is that of arms.

Problems of Democracy

Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as "Government of the people for the people and by the people." We are told today that such a democracy does not exist, either in Canada or elsewhere. However, in Union Government and in Government control of public utilities we trust that the dawn of such a democracy may be breaking. Let us try to hasten the day in this our country, which hate and spite and political chicanery has threatened to divide.

If we cannot live in peace and goodwill with the people of another language under the British flag, how can we expect that the quarrels and petty ambitions of the hundreds of nationalities in warring Europe, shall be peaceably adjusted. England has the Irish question. Is our treatment of Quebec to be such that we shall have a French-Canadian question as bitter as that which divides Britain? It reduces itself to the attitude of the individual—you and me—for the mass of individuals make up the nation. But let us see to it that a hostile press and unscrupulous politicians do not make our opinions for us. We have a long way to go before we attain the ideal of Democracy and a road that is not strewn with roses. But is its attainment not worth the effort?

Five-year-old Mary, who is always anxious to be in everything that goes on, lives in a small town where the long-suffering minister still endures donation parties, to make up his back salary. Just before the last one she begged eagerly:

"Can't I take something, too, muvver?"

"No; if your father and I take something that will be plenty."

But the child could not bear to give up the idea, so she ransacked the whole house for something suitable. Finally she appeared before her mother with a worn and faded dress of her own.

"Please, muvver, can't I take this? See, it's not a speck of good for anything," she urged.

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One Price to All—and that a moderate one.

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Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain.

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few

drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

Just think! Not one bit of pain before applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the surrounding skin.

Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has Freezone.



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Farm Women's Clubs

MANITOBA W.G.G. CONVENTION

It was a real pleasure to attend the Manitoba Women Grain Growers' Convention. The fine spirit of co-operation which existed between the delegates and officers, the enthusiasm displayed in the meetings, and the very cordial reception given to the fraternal delegates from the sister provinces will be long remembered. Hitherto Alberta and Saskatchewan farm women have worked hand in hand. Now that Manitoba has "joined up," we are looking for great results from their combined efforts. The Alberta U.F.W. executive already possesses the right to sit in the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

The Manitoba W.G.G. suggest the formation of an inter-provincial board. What great possibilities ahead of us! In the meantime, heartiest congratulations to Manitoba W.S.G.G.A.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN,
President Sask. W.S.G.G.A.

W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE FUND

Amount previously acknowledged	\$550.00
Cheviot W.G.G.A.	31.00
Cleveland H.M.C. (2nd contribution)	4.00
Keeler W.G.G.A.	22.00
Mr. and Mrs. John Evans, Nutana	10.00
Economy W.G.G.A. (2nd contribution)	61.20
Poplar View G.G.A.	5.00
Rebecca W.G.G.A. (Netherhill)	15.00
Pontiac W.G.G.A.	10.00

Corrections

Contributions previously announced from Battleford H.M.C. should have read Cleveland H.M.C., and from Hazenmore R.C.S. should have been Cananea R.C.S., as there are organizations at all four points. I am sorry for the error.

Second Call to Convention

We trust that every Woman Grain Grower has now received official convention circular and also seen public notices of same. This is just to remind everybody that we hope for a record attendance and a good program. Babies will be carefully attended to during the sessions, so don't let the baby keep anyone at home. We hope to publish the program next week.

Apart from the annual reports, so many splendid reports and suggestions are coming in that I must hold them over until next week to summarize. Some of the finest to me are those telling of work started for our juvenile Grain Growers. Anyone with information on this line please write me.—V. McN.

AN ENERGETIC CLUB

We were organized two years ago last May, so you see our Society came to life during this dreadful war, and its very character is changed by that fact. You ask about a rest room, but my dear, we have no time for a rest room. We have instead what we call the work room. Our 10 directors each take turns, a week at a time, taking charge of this room. Here we do our cutting and give garments out to be sewed and wool to be made into socks. Then they are returned to this room and either sent to our Selkirk boys at the front or to the Red Cross society in Winnipeg or to the St. John's Ambulance Association. This Christmas we have sent 407 boxes to boys who are in England or France, each box containing one service shirt, one pair socks, three pounds of homemade fruit cake, one pair shoe laces, one of insoles, candles, gum, package tobacco, cigarettes, cards, pencil and paper, a pipe, soap, a handkerchief, a towel, nut bars, in fact anything that we have ever heard of sending to the front and that will not make the box weigh over seven pounds. When I tell you that we made 1200 pounds of good fruit cake, costing about \$360, you will see that we have not been idle. But it's "worry, not work that kills folks," and besides we have all been most happy in the work and can almost see in advance how our boys will enjoy their parcels. I am sure

that it has been the making of our society and what has kept it alive and prosperous. So get to work and you will find that the society will run itself and grow as your work increases.

One of the good points about this organization is that we can do any kind of work in the Society. If we were a branch of the Red Cross Society we could do only Red Cross work, but as it is, we can do as much Red Cross work as we are able, such as making and sending hospital suits, pyjamas, etc., besides sending field comforts to our own boys at the front.

In spite of our war work we have not entirely neglected the regular work of the society. We meet regularly each month on a Tuesday afternoon besides holding a sewing and knitting meeting every Tuesday evening. At these meetings we serve tea and bread and butter. We also take up a silver collection at these evening meetings. We served dinner and tea at the St. Andrew's agricultural fair and also at their last annual meeting. We gave two banners to the school children for collecting paper. We served supper to the Boy Scouts and voted a banner to be given to the Boys' and Girls' Club for some contest at the agricultural fair.

Now I must tell you of some of the means we have for making money for all of this work. We have had two rummage sales, two or three garden parties, teas at different homes and an auction sale of farm produce, for which the farmers brought in eggs, butter, chicken, meat, grain, etc., and the townspeople bought them at public auction. We had a national dinner and tea on May 24. For this we had six tables representing the different countries: England, Ireland, Scotland, the United States, Canada and Iceland. Each table was decorated to represent its own country and suitable dishes were served as Irish stew, roast beef, Boston baked beans, etc.

By various means we made over \$4,500 last year, all of which went for patriotic work of some kind. We have 71 members, about half of whom are active members who attend the meetings, so I think you will agree with me that we have done a good deal of work considering all the calls there are on the people.

MARY E. STOKES, Pres.,
Selkirk, Man. H.E.S.

AIDS RED CROSS

Briar Mound Homemakers are still active, and hold meetings each month. A very busy summer was spent in Red Cross and other work. In October, red, white and blue cotton was purchased and cut out in the shape of the Union Jack and pieced together in a quilt. Then tickets at 10 cents each were sold, which brought in \$50. Miss Jessie McLean, the winner of the lucky ticket, has been so very kind as to give the quilt back to the Homemakers again to be used as we see best. A box social was also held at which the tickets were drawn, and the proceeds of the quilt in all have been brought up to \$100 for the Red Cross.

Resolutions were also passed at a former meeting that the club could not fall in with the food controller's wishes till the waste of valuable grain in the making of alcohol was done away with. Since then we have had more favorable reports, however, and I think that everyone is saving all the food possible. Our club decided to omit the January meeting, as the weather is generally so cold.

MRS. GEO. A. WALLACE,
Foam Lake, Sask.

A bazaar was held by the Homemakers' Club of Wiggins, Sask., on December 7, which was very successful. The splendid sum of \$214.20 was cleared, and will be forwarded to the Red Cross headquarters.



The time-saving secret of Gold Dust

What makes dirt stick and stick and stick? Grease! What dissolves the grease and saves household time? Gold Dust!

Proof? Test Gold Dust on some greasy dishes. See if you don't actually save time.

But Gold Dust saves more than just dish-washing time. In fact, thousands of women save time all through the day by following this rule: "Use Gold Dust for all dirt you can't brush up or sweep off." Such as—stains on woodwork, grease spots on kitchen floor, grease or oil on clothes.

But remember: For Gold Dust results be sure it is Gold Dust you really get. For sale everywhere in large and small packages.

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Dress 7096
Sizes 34 to 44



Dress 7480
Sizes 13 to 17



Dress 7484
Sizes 13 to 17



Bungalow Dress 7433
Sizes 34 to 46

7096—Ladies' dress (25 cents). Six sizes, 34 to 44 bust, width at lower edge about 2½ yards. As illustrated, size 36 requires 6¼ yards of 36-in. plaid broadcloth, ¼ yard 36-in. black satin. Pattern includes a jumper.

7480—Junior's dress (20 cents). Three sizes 13 to 17 years. As illustrated, size 15 requires 3¼ yards 44-in. garbardine, ¼ yard 36-in. white crepe-de-Chine for collar, shield and pocket facings. A becoming and youthful style this, which would look very well in satin or velvet.

7484—Junior's dress (20 cents). Three sizes 13 to 17 years. As illustrated, size 15 requires 3¼ yards 44-in. check material, ¼ yard 27-in. black satin, ¼ yard 27-in. white.

7433—Ladies' Bungalow dress (15 cents). Seven sizes, 34-46 bust. Width of lower edge in 38 inch length about 2½ yards. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 36-in. material.

U.F.W.A. President's Address

Continued from Page 9

provinces are now leading the way in organizing the farm women to take part in this great movement towards co-operation, a movement the spirit of which we have as yet but barely touched the fringe, the ultimate end of which we can but see "as in a glass darkly." Other conventions which as your representative I have been asked to address were the Women's Institute of Alberta, the Rural Municipalities and Local Improvement District's Association, the W.C.T.U. and the Conference for Social Leadership at the University of Alberta, also two conventions of teachers.

Your executive were asked early in the fall to name four of their members to be placed on the executive of the Social Service League of Alberta, on which are representatives of all provincial organizations in sympathy with the work of the league. That work deals with all the big social questions in which we as women are interested, such as child welfare, sex hygiene, law enforcement and every kind of social and political reform. Our clubs should keep in touch with the work the league

is doing, and co-operate with them in every way possible.

Beyond addressing two U.F.A. Sunday meetings, and organizing some new locals, I have not been able to do a great deal of visiting of our clubs, much as I should have wished to do so, and important as this work is. I should like to point out to you, however, just here, that this work of visiting locals, pleasant as it is, very much interferes with the executive work that your president should be doing. Unfortunately, the distances are so great, and the train service such that it takes from central Alberta almost two days to reach the majority of our locals, which means a matter of perhaps four days to visit one point. You will see from this that with the best will in the world an executive officer living in the centre of the province could not possibly visit very many locals in the course of one year, even had she no other work to attend to.

Work with Young People

The young people's work, of which you will later receive a report from the committee appointed to undertake this branch, has been held up for lack of

local leadership, and also for the same cause which has held up the women's work. The majority of boys and girls on the farms have been working to the limit of their capacity on binders and mowers, feeding stock and milking cows. The coming year will bring them a still heavier burden of physical labor to perform. The farmer's family knows not such a thing as an eight-hour day. Meanwhile the ground for this work is being prepared, and the boys' conferences, of which you have probably read, have shed a ray of light, for they promise to develop the leadership among the boys themselves for which we have looked in vain up to the present. The boys who attend those conferences will come back to their own districts inspired to help their fellow boys.

The part our organization must play is to undertake that every one of our locals is represented at these conferences during the coming year by at least one farm boy, and to stand back of that boy on his return, and help him in the organization of a group where he can carry on the work and inspiration of the conference.

For the girls, the University Women's Club of Edmonton are organizing a con-

ference on similar lines, and one of their members will later address you on this subject. Your vice-president is on their central committee to deal with this girls' conference and to co-operate with the University Women's Club in every way possible.

Here is vital work for our locals; seize this wonderful opportunity for the boys and girls of your district with both hands and do not loose your hold.

On the whole, reviewing the work of the past year, looking over the field of our organization, in spite of many disappointments, in spite of the slow growth of our numbers, I think we are justified in feeling that we have made sound and solid advance all along the lines of our work. We cannot claim any dramatic spectacular success, but we have seen some good seed sown, we have seen it at least in some places well tilled and cultivated, and the harvest is not yet.

Our great need is for leadership, for women who will bravely follow the light that is in them, and share that light with others. We want "our lady of the lamp" in every district; if it is only a little feeble flickering lamp, it will still play its part, and its light

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will grow stronger as it is filled and tended.

Nineteen hundred and eighteen is before us calling for yet greater service, yet greater sacrifice. Civilization, such as it is, is standing at the cross-roads; in every heart there is a barely conscious feeling of expectancy; in the silences it seems to us as though great things were stirring in the womb of time, we almost seem to hear the rustle of great events rushing to us through space. What is this old world about to bring forth? What part shall we shortly be called upon to play in this unknown future which is even now about to be born?

Since the great war began we have been busy cheering one another with the thought that the world can never be the same when at last the struggle shall cease. Poor old platitude, how mightily hard it has been worked, and even yet it is not dead. What are we doing, you and I, to ensure that this stale platitude shall become a living truth?

Who are we to say that war shall cease, the world be cured by the quack medicine of a glorious internationalism? Today the world is bleeding to death in its efforts to conquer a false ideal of nationalism, but the only true nationalism, the only true internationalism, is a spirit of mutual sympathy and understanding among all the people—in other words, the spirit of unselfishness which is the essence of the thing we call co-operation. Until we can bring about the birth of that new spirit among the nations, until we can grow it in our own homes, our own communities, our own Dominion, as well cry out to the tides to cease their flowing, as well try to stop the stars in their course as bid wars to cease. Here is work for every individual woman of us, every group of organized women, work in the doing of which you may feel you are bringing perhaps a little nearer that time when there shall be a new heaven and a new earth.

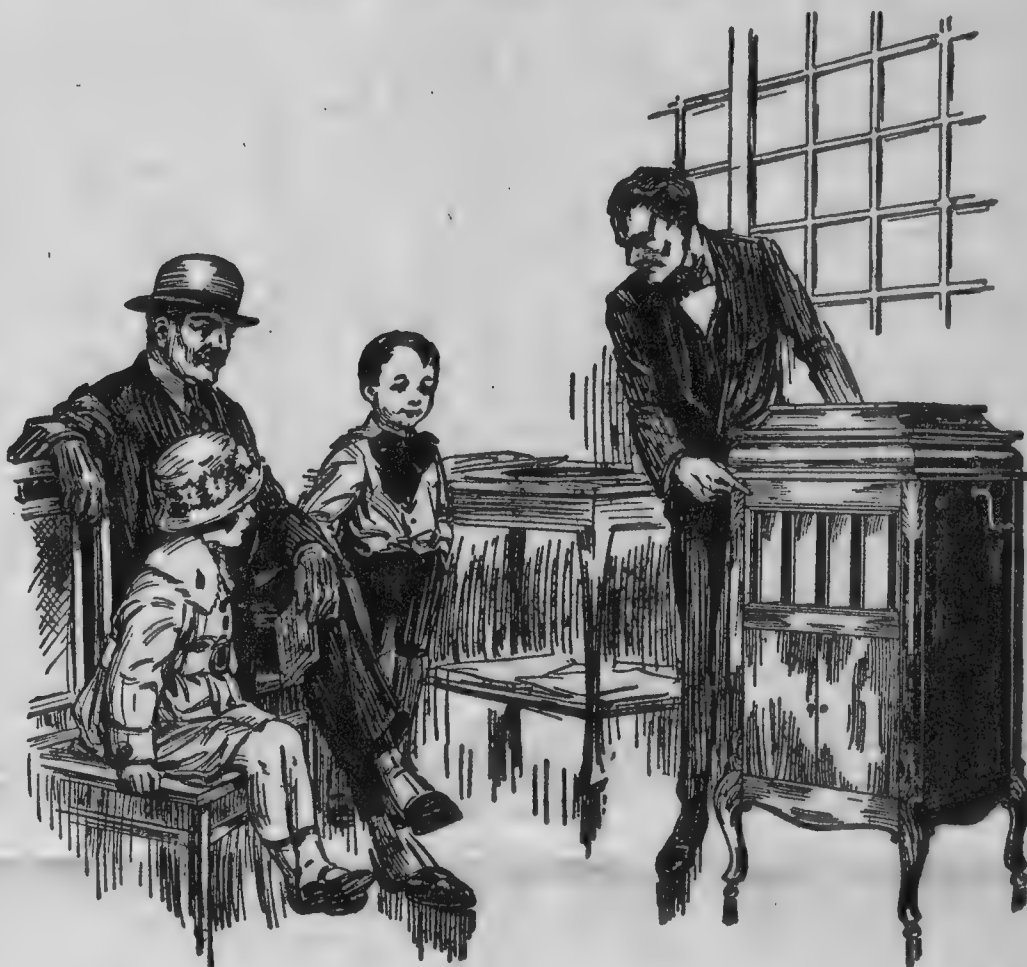
CLUB BRIEFS

The Women's Section of the S.G.G.A. has for some time been affiliated with the National Council of Women. At the Manitoba convention held recently in Brandon the Women's Section of that province resolved to become affiliated with the National Council also. This is a splendid step for both organizations to take, and is bound to be productive of much good. The 1917-18 Year Book is now printed. It may be obtained from Mrs. Rhys D. Fairbairn, Continental Life Building, Toronto, Canada. A nominal charge of 50 cents is being made to cover expenses of publication. It is a book no woman Grain Grower can afford to be without.

There is food enough in flesh and vegetables wasted in Canada every year to feed every hungry mouth if conserved and saved. Authorities in Britain state that the majority of people should save 10 per cent. more than usual and the more wealthy 20 to 25 per cent. Are we doing it?—*Monetary Times.*

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Feel Welcome in any Store Where Columbia Grafonolas are Sold

Stop at any Columbia dealer's store and have him show you a Grafonola. You will be allowed to play as many of your favorite selections as you wish on different Columbia Grafonola models. You may ask as many questions about Grafonolas as you wish—the more you ask the better the salesman will like it.

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Columbia Grafonolas are made in a large number of models with the widest range of prices, \$24 to \$300. Every instrument perfect.

Columbia Graphophone Company, Toronto

U.F.W.A. Forging Ahead

Continued from Page 15

population suffers or has suffered from them.

The Toronto General Hospital takes a blood test of every patient entering the hospital and it has been found that 13 per cent. have syphilis. Dr. Lincoln said that possibly 10 per cent. in Alberta would be suffering from such diseases which would mean 50,000 people. The disease is hereditary. He said that the biggest single cause of still births was syphilitic parents. Syphilis is curable. It was the speaker's contention that the Government should be asked to supply free salvasan, and that it should be compulsory for those patients suffering from the disease to continue treatment until cured. Dr. Lincoln thought it was impossible to completely control the disease but a marked improvement could be brought about. It rested with the mothers of children to teach their children right living and right moral standards.

New Alberta Legislation Outlined

Hon. Geo. P. Smith, provincial secretary, was in the hall and was asked to say a few words. He outlined briefly some of the legislation the new government will bring in during the present session. The first was the installation of public health nurses. A small beginning would be made as soon as possible. It would be the primary duty of these nurses to conduct an educational campaign. Medical examination of school children in towns and cities would probably be made compulsory. For some time the rural districts would not have the machinery to make this feasible. Another thing is to remove some of the difficulties now confronting the establishing of rural municipal hospitals. Boundaries of districts must be agreed upon and location decided. Then some kind of medical assistance must be given to those persons in the frontier and remote parts of the province.

A Round Table Conference

The closing day of the convention was given over to a round table conference which proved to be a very successful innovation. Many little matters and difficulties were cleared up. Miss McCallum of The Grain Growers' Guide, spoke on the publicity work The Guide is in a position to do for the United Farm Women. She urged the co-operation of all in making the Farm Women's Club page a successful one. Miss Clendennan of the Farmers' Advocate spoke on the need of conserving the Farm Women Power, and pointed out that nothing could recompense one for injudiciously wearing one's self out in a short time. Ways and means of conserving the women power brought out a lively discussion. It included views expressed on bringing the town woman to the country to work, labor-saving devices and co-operative bakeries, canneries and laundries. Miss Pinkham, provincial secretary of the Red Cross Society told of the work of that organization and asked for continued success and co-operation from Alberta's farm women. She said that they were the backbone of the work and expressed hearty appreciation. Mrs. Grevitt, president of the Next-of-Kin, dealt with the work of that organization. She outlined a plan of work which they are contemplating undertaking by which the women of the city will be given expert training in order that they may be fitted to take places on the farms and so render national service of prime importance.

The social side of the convention was not neglected. Besides a tea in the Palliser Hotel on Tuesday evening the officers and fraternal delegates were entertained and on Friday evening the local Council of Women entertained the delegates and visitors at a banquet. In the evening a special performance of "The Brat" was put on in the Grand Theatre for those visitors and delegates to the convention.

The Resolutions

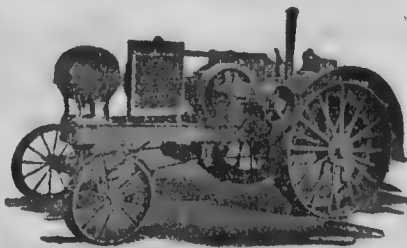
The discussion of resolutions, as at all worth-while conventions, took up a large part of convention time. Those passed in the United Farm Women's convention and later taken up in the men's convention were as follows:

Resolved that there be equal parental rights.

Continued on Page 46

Don't Delay Plowing

—because your ground is too hard for horses to break, or too soft to support their weight. Do it when you want with a—

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ONE-MAN
KEROSENE TRACTOR

It Fits Every Power Demand

Order Your Tractor NOW

It will pay you to order your "Waterloo Boy" Tractor early, shipping facilities are becoming limited, and the factory is having a hard time keeping up with the demand.

FREE TRACTOR SCHOOL
At SASKATOON—Will open February 4th, and continue for three weeks.

M. S. Brooks, late of Hemphill Motor School Instructor.

At WINNIPEG—Will open February 4th and continue for three weeks.
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Write for Admission Card to—

Write to-day for Catalogue which gives full particulars.

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We have agents in every town. Take a sample of your grain in for a demonstration. Write us for a fully illustrated catalogue showing our full line of Mills made in four sizes: 24 inches, 30 inches, 40 inches and 52 inches. Also our Rotary and Marvel Picklers, the best on the market.

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The "Farmer's Special" is the best Mill on the market for separating wild oats from wheat and the only Mill that will separate the wild buckwheat from the other grain. All our Mills are equipped with a special screen for separating the wild buckwheat and weed seed and these are delivered separate from other grains.

Note the Special Features
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1. Special screen for taking out the wild buckwheat and all weed seeds.
2. Vertical air blast that actually weighs the grain.
3. Wild oats delivered separate from everything else.
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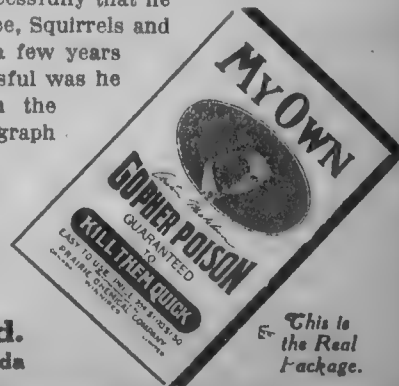
If you are dissatisfied with results and have followed directions, then write us where bought and amount paid and why dissatisfied. We will then refund price, or if you wish, give another package.

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How He Has Slain Millions

Reading like fiction is the story of this country boy who studied chemistry and who applied himself to one branch of Poisons so successfully that he perfected a wonderful exterminator for Field Mice, Squirrels and Gophers. Mickelson came to Western Canada a few years ago to clear the Prairies of Gophers. So successful was he that his competitors copied his signature on the packages, so he was forced to publish his photograph on each box he manufactured to protect his customers. Demand the real "My Own Gopher Poison" from your dealer.

"MY OWN GOPHER POISON" will be sent prepaid at .75, \$1.00, \$1.50 per package if you have any trouble getting it.

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Anton Mickelson, Manager - Winnipeg, Canada



This is
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THE UNAVOIDABLE
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If a man were certain of living a specified time—if he could foresee the future—perhaps he could do without Life Insurance. But the elements of uncertainty enters and makes the best schemes of no account. It is this uncertainty that makes Life Insurance so invaluable. A Life Policy is the one certain way of providing for an uncertain future.

The Great-West Policies embody all the essentials of profitable Life Insurance. Low premium rates are charged—these may be paid annually or otherwise, as suits the insured—the policy conditions are liberal and clearly expressed, and the profit returns to policyholders are so satisfactory that seldom does a participant fail to express both gratification and surprise at returns under his policy.

Full particulars of suitable policies will be mailed to any applicant.

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NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

Made to Separate Wild Oats From Barley and Does It



Model C

Our Six Roll Machine. Capacity, 40 Bushels per Hour.

This is not a Fanning Mill, but a special machine for taking Wild Oats out of Tame Oats, Wheat and Barley, which it does perfectly and to your entire satisfaction. You will note the cleaner is made with a hopper, which empties into the upper rolls made of galvanized wire and corrugated. These corrugations make the grain tumble on end rather than to slide on its side, such as would be the case in sliding over flat sieves. Long-bearded Barley cannot be separated on a flat surface, because it will go wherever the Oats do.

This machine will pay for itself in grading Oats alone, even if you only intend sowing 30 acres.

THESE MACHINES ARE MADE IN TWO SIZES
Special Power Attachments can be furnished. Sold with or without Bagger Attachment.

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The Largest Exclusive Line of Grain Cleaning Machinery Manufactured in Canada

Twin City Separator Co. Limited
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA

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R. W. DOW, Box 1406, Calgary, Alta.

There are more Bull Dog Separators and Fanning Mills used throughout the West than all other makes combined

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"The Tank on the Farm"

MONARCH

ONE - MAN
KEROSENE

"Neverslip" Tractor

ELEVEN
SQUARE
FEET OF
TRACTION
SURFACE

LAYS
ITS
OWN
TRACK



BUILT LIKE A LOCOMOTIVE

Light in weight. Powerful for pulling. Constructed to give years of service. Four sizes. Four cylinder, valve-in-head, kerosene special tractor motors. Transmission: Hyatt-roller bearings and special steel-cut gears throughout. The double-toothed sproket and box. Car Journals are the greatest feature of this track-laying "farm tank."



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BARRIE'S BIG FUR SALE

Will Be In Full Swing During Convention Week

An Opportunity Every Grain Grower Should Take Advantage of

While the big convention of the Grain Growers is being held in Regina, from February 12th to the 15th, our Annual Mid-Winter Clearing Sale will be on. We're selling off the balance of our Winter Goods and

**All Fur Sets and Fur Coats
at a Special Discount**

Take our advice and buy your Furs now for next winter. Prices of Raw Furs will be nearly double next season, and at the prices we are offering you will certainly get a wonderful bargain.

CLOTH COATS AND ALL WINTER GOODS will be sold at a trifle over manufacturers' prices. Our styles are far in advance of others and everything offered will be in style for the coming season.

Our New Spring Styles

Are expected to arrive in time for the convention. Watch for special announcement and come and see what will be worn this coming season.

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"The Style Centre of the West"

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Special Announcement to the Ladies

Florence McNeill, with the Canadian H. W. Gossard Company, and Maud E. Hunter, of Detroit, Mich., announce the

Opening of a Specialty Shop

Featuring Gossard Front-laced Corsets, distinctive designs in Lingerie, Negligees, Boudoir Accessories, Neckwear, Silk and Woollen Hosiery and Underwear.

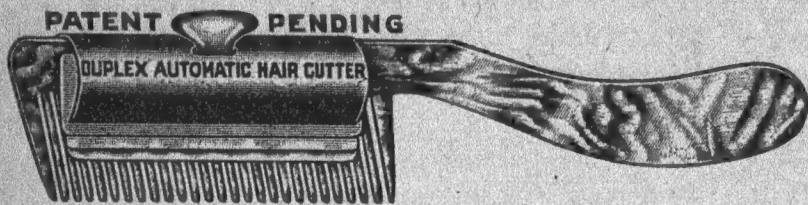
McNeill & Hunter Ltd.

Hamilton St. Over Barrie's Ltd.
Entrance on Hamilton Street and through
Barrie's Store

Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, in a cable to Food Controller Hoover, states that unless the United States is able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what had been exported up to January 1 and in addition to the exportable surplus from Canada, he could not take the responsibility of assuring the British people that there would be enough food to win the war. "Imperative necessity," Lord Rhondda's message said, "compels me to cable you in this blunt way." In addition to the 75,000,000 bushels of wheat for the Allies, Mr. Hoover says that Belgium must be given 15,000,000 and that Cuba and other neutrals need 10,000,000 bushels. It is understood that more rigid food conservation measures will be taken by the American authorities.

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR EASIER THAN SHAVING

50c Cash Given for This Ad.



You do not need any experience or practice to use the **DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER**. It comes to you all ready for instant use, and five minutes after you receive it you can have your hair cut better than it was ever cut before.

The **DUPLEX** will cut as closely or trim as long as you wish it to. No clippers or scissors are needed with the **DUPLEX**; it finishes the work completely. It cuts the front hair long and the back hair short. Trims around the ears, etc. It is absolutely safe. A child of six can cut his own hair. The patent handmade comb has a handle to fit the hand, and keeps the fingers free from the blades.

The cost of all raw materials used in the manufacture of the **DUPLEX HAIR CUTTER** has increased nearly 100 per cent. In a very short time you will have to pay more for the **DUPLEX**. The price today is \$2.00, but we will accept this advertisement from all the readers of The Guide the same as 50c cash. Cut it out and send it to us with only \$1.50, and we will send you the **DUPLEX AUTOMATIC HAIR CUTTER** complete with two double-edged blades all ready for instant use, postage paid to any address. SEND \$1.50 and this ad. TODAY. TOMORROW MAY BE TOO LATE. Your money back in full if not satisfied. AGENTS WANTED.

DUPLEX MANUFACTURING CO., Dept H4, BARRIE, ONT.

Use Power in the House as well as in the Barn

Runs by Motor or Engine

YOU know how much farm work is saved by electric motors and gasoline engines. Why not adopt the same idea in the house? Backaches from washing are out-of-date—successful housekeepers everywhere insist on washing machines, and the best idea of all is the **power washer**, because it does all the work itself and needs no attention whatever.

Maxwell

Power Bench Washer

—has proved itself a wonderful friend to others. Let it help you. It will even do the wringing! Handles the biggest or smallest wash.

MAXWELLS LIMITED, - Dep. U. - St. Marys, Ontario 40

DRESSED HOGS

Ship your country dressed hogs to our nearest plant. Highest cash prices paid for good stock.

Gordon, Ironside & Fares Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Regina

Important Resolutions Before U.F.A. Convention

Continued from Page 35

The conscription of wealth was called for in this resolution proposed by the Hanna local:—"Whereas, the government of Canada has passed the Military Service Act, thereby seizing the lives of thousands of men drawn mostly from the common people; and, whereas, we do not consider the moderate income tax that has been proposed as entitled to the term 'conscription of wealth,' be it resolved that we demand that the wishes of the people be obeyed, and that conscription of wealth in the most advanced form, as indicated in the farmers' platform, be put into effect."

Life Membership Fees

Considerable discussion arose over the amending of the constitution to permit of the raising of the life membership fee. The resolution, which was finally passed, read as follows:—

That section 15 be struck out and the following section substituted therefor:

1. Any member of a local may upon payment of a fee of \$15 become a life member of the association. From any after the first of January, 1919, said fee shall be \$25.

2. All life membership fees shall be

held as a reserve fund under the direction of a reserve fund trust committee, to be nominated by the central board from among its members, for investment in Dominion of Canada war bonds, or if no war bonds are offered for subscription in first mortgages or other approved securities, and the income therefrom shall be used under the direction of the said trustees for the purposes of the association.

3. No part of the said reserve fund other than the income therefrom shall be used or expended by the central board or said committee without first obtaining the sanction of the convention.

A most unsatisfactory condition of affairs regarding train service on the C.N.R. Goose Lake line was revealed by many speakers from districts along that railway. The inconveniences people are put to have been most distressing. The convention unanimously adopted the following resolution dealing with the matter:—

Whereas, the passenger service upon the Goose Lake line, C.N.R., between Alsask and Drumheller, is wholly inadequate; and whereas, the travelling public are not only greatly inconvenienced but are called upon to endure unnecessary hardship and exposure by reason of the lack of service; therefore, be it resolved that this convention unite with the farmers along this line in their

protest and respectfully ask the minister of railways to operate a local passenger train between Alsask and Drumheller, making connection at Drumheller with the Calgary and Edmonton train.

Alberta Farmers' Parliament

Continued from Page 30

should be any economic war after this struggle. Militarists and imperialists who counselled preparation for an economic struggle to crush the Central Empires following this war were utterly wrong. "Does this mean we are abandoning our men who have gone over to fight for freedom?" he asked "No I would not keep up the fight for another moment if we are to fight like dogs for the division of some barbarous country."

Giving staggering figures of the war loans issued by Great Britain and the United States he asked if the delegates thought that the British and the Americans had spent these immense sums and gone into the business of killing for low commercial purposes. "No," he declared, amid great applause. He paid a high tribute to the democracy of the United States, saying it was the greatest in the world, and declared that the boundary line to the south of us is passing fast away. Prof. Swanson attributed Great Britain's pre-war prosperity to her policy of free trade. He called attention to the ill-feeling developed between the United States and Canada when that country built up high tariff walls under the obsession that a country could tax itself rich. Prof. Swanson believed that an economic war after the war, such as the imperialists wanted, would drive Russia into the arms of Germany, result in the restoration of the Romanoffs, consolidate the Japanese position in China and eventually consolidate the Oriental races in a hostile amalgamation against the Occident, with the ultimate result that our children would have to go through the agony of another war such as we are experiencing now.

The Magna Charta and Declaration of Independence were won at the price of blood and treasure, not for some peculiar or especial race but for every son of man, to lead them forward to liberty and light for all men. If the war did no more than to bring the English-speaking peoples of the world together, that in itself is a wonderful accomplishment. He believed that the English-speaking peoples of Britain and America would join with France, the great republic of Europe, to form a league of nations which would stand for peace for the entire world in the future.

Loud applause greeted a message by wire from Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, wishing the convention and organization every success. Mr. Crerar emphasized the importance of strong united growth and progressive action at the present time.

U.F.W.A. Forging Ahead

Continued from Page 43

Resolved that the law be amended so that the signature of the wife should be necessary to all transfers of land property.

Resolved that the law be amended so that a husband or wife shall inherit one-third of the property.

Resolved that women delegates to the U.F.A. be given a vote in the women's convention.

Resolved that a health certificate be required from the contracting parties to a marriage.

Resolved that all women doing men's work should receive the same wages as are being paid to men in similar occupations.

Whereas young girls are being abducted for immoral purposes, be it resolved that the government be asked to bring such abductors to justice and to make the punishment for such criminals imprisonment for life.

Resolved that we, the United Farm Women of Alberta in convention assembled, wish to express our thanks to the Premier of Canada for Dominion prohibition and assure him our hearty co-operation in the matter of food conservation.

J. D. McGregor, Food Controller for the West, has issued the following official announcement: "All mills will be grinding standard flour on Monday, January 28. No white flour will be ground on or after that date."

Attorney-General Johnson declared in the Manitoba legislature that the province would carry the Direct Legislation Act, which has been declared ultra-vires, to the privy council.

J. H. M. CARSON
MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS
NATURE'S BEST SUBSTITUTE
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Prohibition is Bound to Stay

Make your genuine superior Lager Beer at home with our popular

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Conforming to Temperance Act

Large Cans, making 6 1/2 to 7 gals. \$1.50
Small Cans, making 2 1/2 to 3 gals. 1.00
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The most nourishing and wholesome temperance beverage in Canada.

Get also our patent stoppers, fitting any ordinary beer bottle at 40 cents a dozen. Prepaid throughout Canada. Satisfied customers everywhere.

Agents Wanted

Trout Creek, Ont.
I must truly say that the Hop-Malt Extract makes the best beer that I ever drank, and as I am an old brewer, I just know how to handle it. Trusting that you will have many more customers. etc. J. S.

Hop-Malt Company Limited

Hamilton, Ontario Dept. A.2

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AGENTS WANTED, WHERE NOT ALREADY represented in Alberta and Saskatchewan, to write fire, livestock and hail insurance. For Alberta, apply head office, Great North Insurance Co., Calgary; and for Saskatchewan, Empire Financiers, Regina. 5-9

COAL—SCREENED LUMP, BEST COAL FOR stove and furnace. Prompt shipment. Apply Tofted Coal Co. Ltd., Tofted, Alta. 48t

BUY YOUR OUT OF TOWN SUPPLIES WITH Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK AND PATCH foxes. Twining Lyons, Waterville, N.S. 3-4

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RAW FURS WANTED—I WILL PAY FOR No. 1 wolf \$5 to \$12; Rats, 25 to 60 cents; Weasel, 25 cents to \$1.25; Red Fox, \$8 to \$20. Ship express or mail. I pay charges. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 5-4

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FARM MACHINERY

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FOR SALE—ONE AVERY 8-16 TRACTOR, nearly new, equipped with kerosene or gasoline carburetor. Would consider trading for horses or 18-34 tractor. Jno. L. Griffin, Hawarden, Sask. 5-2

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I placed an ad. in your paper for two issues about six weeks ago, advertising five bulls for sale, and I wish to say I have had 12 replies up till now and they are still coming in. Yours is some paper all right. Wishing you every success, I remain,
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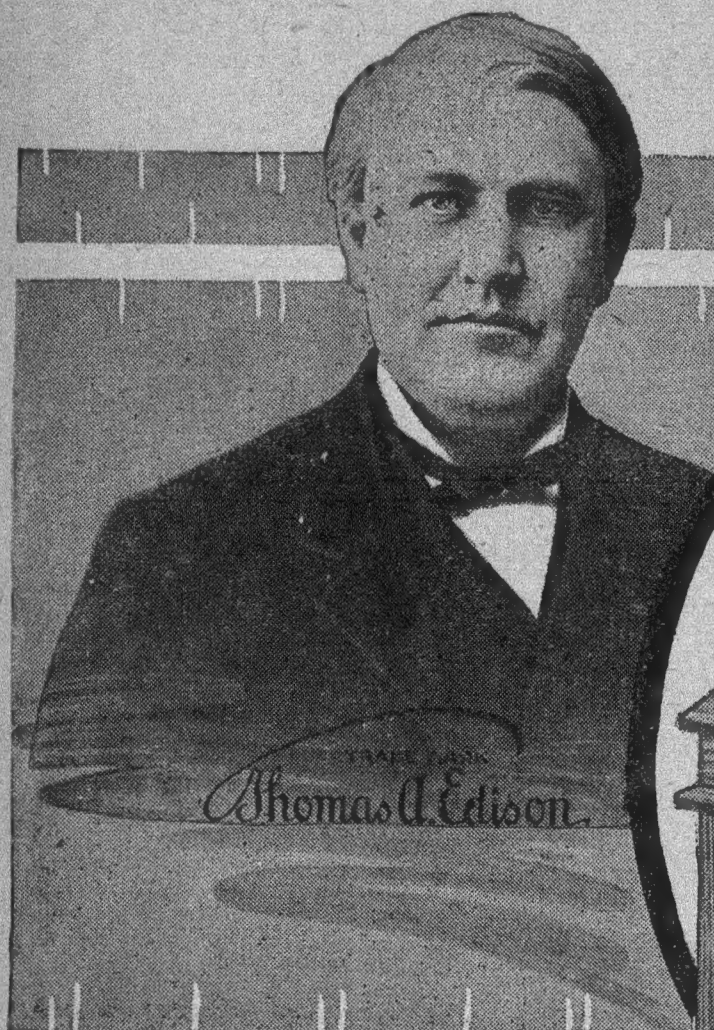
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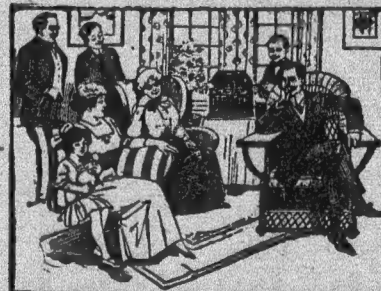
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